

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**High flyer**  
The rise of Richard Branson, from student magazine editor to pop millionaire and cut-price airline king



**Mercy mission**  
Why Britain should lead a 10-year plan to save Ethiopia

**Private passions**  
James Fenton reviews the war diaries of Jean-Paul Sartre, published in English for the first time

**Sticky wicket**  
Can England's cricketers pull themselves together in time for the first Test?

## Portfolio

Yesterday's *Portfolio* prize was shared between Mr. Quin Hollick, of Comberton, Cambridge, and Mr. John Barnard, of East Twickenham, London; each receives £1,000. Today's list, page 26, how to play, back page Information Service.

## 300 killed in Mexico gas blast

More bodies were recovered in the smoking ruins of a Mexico City suburb where more than 300 people died in a devastating gas explosion. Officials said 2,750 received treatment after suffering serious burns when liquefied gas exploded. **Page 5**

## Edwardes attack

Swinging criticism of the standard of British management, ranging from accusations of cowardice and complacency to ineptitude and deviousness, has been made by Sir Michael Edwardes. **Page 2**

## Pilots held

Two British pilots, identified as John Giles Kershaw and Richard Airey, who made an unscheduled landing at a Patagonian airport for repairs, have been detained by the Argentine authorities.

## School despair

Teachers told MPs that five-year-olds starting school could not form sentences or tie their shoelaces. **Page 3**

## Aids epidemic

Aids may affect more than 100,000 people in West Germany, experts say, with about 10,000 expected to die of it in the next six years. **Page 8**

## Dealer sacked

Moscow's principal gold-trading outlet in the West, the Soviet-owned Wozchow Commercial Bank of Zurich, disclosed that its chief gold dealer has been sacked for alleged irregularities.

## Computer snag

The Bank of England has revised its computerization plans to streamline services for the gilt-edged security market because of technical problems. **Page 21**

## Emmy winners

British television programmes swept the International Emmy awards in New York, beating shows from 24 other nations. **Page 6**

## Australians lose

The Australian Rugby Union team suffered the third defeat of their British tour when they were beaten 19-16 by Llanelli. **Page 28**

Leader page, 19

Letters: On church and politics from Sir David Lane, and others; information technology, from Dr J. H. Burnett; metals from Mr D. Hargreaves. Leading articles: Irish summit; Indian election; Aids. Features: page 12, 14, 15, 18. Laker's Reagan loss. British Airways off the hook: Bernard Levin on heroes of industrial relations: Fashion looks at cocktail dresses: An appreciation of Richard Scuderi. Obituary, page 20. Mr Trygve Bratteli: Mr John Anderson, Sir John Crawford. Classified, pages 30-33. Appointments: Property.

Home News	2-4	Law Report	24
Overseas	5-10	Parliament	4
Arts	16	Property	32, 33
Business	21-21	Sale Room	2
Chess	8	Science	20
Court	20	Sport	27-29
Crossword	36	TV & Radio	35
Diary	13	Theatre, etc	36
Events	36	Weather	20
		Wills	30

# Major changes in social security to come next year

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Legislation to make major changes in Britain's social security system is to be introduced by the Government next autumn.

Key elements in the changes, which will take some years to implement and will also involve adjustments to the tax system, are likely to include:

- Restricting the scope of across the board benefits. An effective means-test for child benefit is likely, but with a substantial increase on the present rate of £6.50.
- New measures to protect families in the poverty trap, which cuts the incentive to work.
- Cuts in benefits for young people to encourage them to take low-paid work.

Social security ministers are firm that the exercise should not be one of cutting the £39.5bn social security budget, which makes up 30 per cent of government spending, but of redistributing the total to concentrate help where it is most needed.

They do not see the fact that their budget emerged largely unscathed from the latest spending round as a promise for big reductions once the Government's social security reviews report.

Under the timetable now established, ministers expect to complete the four reviews by the end of this year, with proposals to be put to Cabinet early in the new year.

A "green paper with white edges" is expected to set out principles for reform in late February or early March. Legislation will be announced

MAIN AREAS OF SOCIAL SECURITY SPENDING 1984	
Elderly	£8.3
Disabled and long-term sick	4.3
Unemployed	6.5
Widows and orphans	1.1
Family	6.4

in the Queen's speech next November, but the programme of changes will be gradual.

Battles over spending are expected to be resolved early in the economic (A) committee of the Cabinet, with Mrs Margaret Thatcher rather than the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the chair.

Social security ministers are likely to argue that after the spending reductions made since 1979, the social security budget is at a minimal level. Changes should involve ways of using the money more effectively,

rather than cutting the programme as the Treasury would like.

Firm decision on the changes have not yet been taken. But there is evidence that ministers accept that support for children in families of the long-term unemployed is unacceptably low. A significant increase in child benefit is therefore likely. But the "no extra cost" restraint of the reviews would mean moves to restrict the full rate to those less well off.

Taxation of child benefit is still a possibility. But a more likely option is to taper it to a minimal level as family income rises.

A key group that ministers want to help is families in low-paid work where the combination of benefits being withdrawn and tax imposed can leave them only marginally or no better off. But benefits for teenagers are likely to be further restricted to encourage them to take low-paid work.

Ministers hope to present the changes as a package of principled reforms. While they see no hope of reaching a consensus with Labour on the package, they hope the shape of the changes, if not the detail, may win backing from the Alliance parties.

## First-day hitch for Telecom issue

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

The Government's great British Telecom share sale got off to a mixed start yesterday. The application forms were snapped up all over the country, except in Ulster where they failed to arrive on time.

Mainland banks and City stockbrokers reported the anticipated surge of first-day demand for the share prospectus, but would-be investors in Northern Ireland were turned away empty-handed from banks and post offices.

Delays in the local distribution system were compounded by fog at Belfast Airport stopping the arrival of national newspapers, which also carried the British Telecom prospectus for the first time yesterday. The shortage of application forms is expected to have been corrected by today.

In London, the banks handling the £3,900 million share issue said there was strong demand for share forms all over the country. By tea-time yesterday more than 1,000 people had already put in application forms, even though the closing date is not until next Wednesday.

The Government and its merchant bank adviser, Kleinwort Benson, are encouraging would-be investors not to leave their applications until the last minute by saying that no cheques would be cashed before the November 28 closing date. Officials worried that there could be delays in processing the forms if they all arrive in a rush in the last 48 hours before the offer closes.

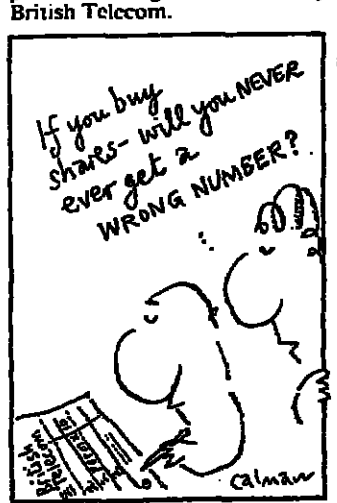
With as many as two million people expected to apply for shares, the unprecedented size of the issue already poses considerable logistical problems for the six clearing banks which the main counting and processing of forms is due to take place.

Lloyds Bank announced yesterday that more than 1,000 of its staff will be working overtime to handle the anticipated flood of paperwork. It expects to create 100 permanent jobs at Worthing, Sussex, where British Telecom's share register will be kept.

The official British Telecom share information office said yesterday it had a number of complaints from people who objected to the commission their banks would receive. The official guidance is that people can deny their banks the commission if they want to by crossing out the bank's stamp on their form and initialing it.

There was healthy demand for the prospectuses in the City where most analysts expect the shares to start trading above the 130p per share offer price when stock market dealings in British Telecom begin on December 3.

The Office of Telecommunications (OfTel), the new regulatory and consumer protection body, published 20,000 leaflets yesterday asking industry and the public for information about any alleged unfair trading practices being carried out by British Telecom.



## Thatcher unrepentant on Belgrano

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said yesterday that she would still have ordered the sinking of the General Belgrano on May 2, 1982 even if she had been told that the Argentine cruiser had reversed course and had been sailing away from the British task force for 11 hours.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in a letter to Mr. Tim Dalyell, the Labour MP for Linlithgow: "No evidence has at any time become available to the Government which would make ministers change the judgment they reached on May 2 that the Belgrano posed a threat to the task force."

She told Mr. George Foulkes, an Opposition spokesman, on September 19, that the fact that the Belgrano had reversed course at 9 am on May 2 and had been sailing away from the task force for six hours had been reported to Northwood naval headquarters at 3.40 pm. The Belgrano was torpedoed by the submarine HMS Conqueror at 8 pm.

Mrs Thatcher said, however, that because of "clear and unequivocal indications available to the Government" that the Argentine Navy posed a real and direct threat, the cruiser's position and course were irrelevant.

She told Mr. Dalyell yesterday: "That was why the report that the Belgrano had reversed course was not made known to ministers at the time." Mrs Thatcher was finally informed of Belgrano's course last March.

The fact that the Prime Minister stands by the war cabinet decision even in hindsight, raises a number of questions. Her letter underlines the strength of the intelligence on the intentions of the Argentine Navy "clear and unequivocal indications".

Meanwhile, Lord Levin, Admiral of the Fleet, yesterday tried to damp down the reaction caused by Monday's Commons disclosure by Mr. Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that Conqueror's signals log had been destroyed.

Lord Levin said in a BBC radio interview: "All the documents relevant to the sinking of the Belgrano will be annexed to or referred to in the commanding officers' patrol report."

But Sir Gordon reported that there were wide variations in

## Dentist who earned £225,669 (gross)

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

One dentist was paid £225,669 gross earnings under the NHS general dental service last year and another 215 dentists were paid more than £100,000.

It is estimated that 60 per cent of a dentist's gross earnings go on practice expenses, which would reduce the top earners' £225,669 gross income to about £90,000 before tax.

Sir Gordon Downey, the Controller and Auditor General, yesterday complained that the £457m service was open to the accusation that it provided "little incentive to dentists to concentrate more on prevention rather than treatment of disease... and that they place

GROSS EARNINGS OF DENTAL PRINCIPALS 1983	
Below £20,000	2,015
£20,000-£29,999	4,238
£30,000-£39,999	4,683
£40,000-£49,999	1,888
£50,000-£59,999	482
£60,000 and over	216
Total number	13,282

Dentists' average gross earnings in the last financial year are put at £43,197, which, after deduction of practice expenses for staff, premises, equipment and laboratory work came to an average £17,146 before tax.

Many dentists also receive additional income from private practice.

But Sir Gordon reported that there were wide variations in



In the dock: Two of the defectors ponder their fate as they await registration in Hamburg yesterday; and the Stefan Batory which brought them to freedom.

## North Wales mine leaders end strike

● Pit leaders in North Wales abandoned the strike, putting psychological pressure on other coalfields

● The coal minister said miners were becoming disgusted with a political strike "which relies on Libyan paymasters and Soviet backing"

● The TUC general secretary accused the coal board of pushing and paying miners to go back. The strike will leave hatred "from primary school to the grave"

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Leaders of the North Wales pitmen yesterday became the first area of the National Union of Mineworkers formally to abandon the 37-week-old strike over colliery closures, and a further 940 men across the industry joined the "drift back to work".

Though statistically insignificant, it involves only two pits and 1,000 miners, the Welsh decision is likely to add to the psychological pressures on other coalfield union leaders desperately trying to staunch the haemorrhaging of support for the strike.

Mr David Hunt, coal minister at the Department of Energy, said that increasing number of miners were "voting with their feet" by returning to work.

## Miner killed

Striking miner John Gorman died yesterday after an earth collapse trapped him up to the neck as he dug for coal near his home. Mr Gorman, aged 38, of Milne Avenue, Auchinleck, Ayrshire, and fellow striker William McClelland were digging on an old railway embankment when it collapsed. Rescuers tried artificial respiration but he died shortly afterwards. Mr McClelland was unhurt.

Coal digging, back page

work. "Deprived of their democratic right over a ballot, they have no alternative," he added.

Mr Scargill's support is slipping away as increasing numbers of miners become disillusioned with the strike, which relies on Libyan paymasters and Soviet backing. More than 63,000 NUM members are not on strike. More than 10,000 have returned to work over the last two and half weeks, rejecting this tragic, pointless, divisive strike.

The return to work was spread fairly evenly across the coalfields yesterday, with the exception of South Wales, where the strike is still almost totally solid.

More than 220 men went

back in Yorkshire, bringing the number of working miners in the heartland of the conflict to 1,989, and almost 40 per cent of the 10,000 pitmen in the "barometer" coalfield of North Derbyshire have returned to their jobs, according to the National Coal Board.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, accused the Government, the coal board, the judiciary and the police of using the press and broadcasting organizations to attack and cripple the miners' union. "The truth is that over 140,000 miners remain on strike and, despite the weight and savagery of the combined assault on our fight to save pits, jobs and mining communities, we will not be defeated," he insisted.

Transport union leaders last night promised fresh help to the miners in their campaign to halt coal imports, and Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, charged the coal board with "unlaminated management" over its return to work strategy.

In a speech in Birmingham that did not touch on his earlier, controversial condemnation of violence on the picket lines that prompted South Wales miners to lower a noose in front of his face last week, Mr Willis argued that the present tactics of the coal board in encouraging miners to return might change the nature of the dispute but would not solve it.

"Pushing and paying people to go back will be a long-term disaster," he said. "I see the hatred being created and, inevitably as each and every miner goes back, the will to fight from before primary school to the grave. To go back underground with the labour force split every way seems to be lunatic management. Every miner that goes back means another problem, another degree of bitterness."

Coal board spokesman denied the charge, adding: "Mr Willis seems to be implying that the board is in some way forcing the men back to work but it is the men themselves who are deciding to go back and voting with their feet."

## 190 Poles defect from cruise ship

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Almost a third of the 608 passengers on a Polish cruise ship defected to West Germany during a three-day stopover in Hamburg. The ship continued to Rotterdam, its final destination, without them.

About 192 passengers from the Stefan Batory failed to return when the ship sailed on Monday night, and West German authorities said 100 had already applied for political asylum, which Bonn is unlikely to grant on the grounds that they do not face political persecution at home. But it will not force them to return and they will be allowed to remain here on tolerance, as are other East European refugees.

Polish tourists frequently seek asylum in West Germany, mostly arriving on ferries from Poland. Last year, more than 700 came here in this way. 500 on one of the regular ferry boats to Lübeck. In December, 36 passengers failed to return to the Stefan Batory after it docked at Hamburg. But the latest defection is easily the largest of its kind.

About 600 Poles have applied for asylum in Hamburg this year. They are housed in cheap hotels or hostels at state expense.

Continued on back page, col 5

## Hopes of £50 fall in Atlantic air fares

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

Atlantic air fares may still fall by up to £50 before Christmas following President Reagan's dramatic order to the US Justice Department to drop criminal action against British Airways and others for allegedly conspiring to force Laker out of business.

While Britain does not regard this move alone as enough to justify cheap winter fares across the Atlantic - banned by the Department of Transport last month to pressure the US into stopping Laker-type anti-trust cases - talks between the two sides are still continuing and a US delegation is expected in London in a fortnight's time. Meanwhile hopes are high enough among the airlines for them to put together a fresh cheap fares package to await a new Anglo-US formula.

The President's move was greeted by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday as "very helpful" and "creating a new climate" for bilateral talks.

"We hope a new agreement can be reached that will permit low fares to be introduced without fear of US anti-trust action" a Department of Transport spokesman added.

Mr Richard Branson, president of Britain's low-cost airline Virgin Atlantic, who had earlier said the "predatory" £40 fare cuts proposed by major airlines this winter might drive him out of business and hinted at Laker-type action. "It all seems a little cosy in a democracy President Reagan should be able to interfere with the courts in this way to help a state-owned airline like British Airways off the hook," he said.

The President's action came as a great relief to British Airways, which said yesterday they were "most gratified", even though it does not protect them from huge damages if the Laker civil action succeeds. Such a possibility still casts a shadow over privatization of BA next spring.

Mr Christopher Morris, the Laker liquidator, said yesterday it appeared President Reagan's action "will have no effect on the civil proceedings which have been brought in the interests of Laker Airways' creditors and for no other reason".

But dropping the criminal action does remove the threat of possible imprisonment of British Airlines officials in the US and impounding of assets if the Justice Department case had been carried to a successful conclusion.

While there is no direct connexion between the Justice Department's criminal action and Laker's civil action, dropping the former can hardly fail to indirectly affect the latter.

Continued on back page, col 5

For those who want more than just decaffeinated coffee.

The taste of Gold Blend, too.

Nescafe Gold Blend decaffeinated

PREPARED INSTANT DECAFFEINATED COFFEE

'Nescafe' and 'Gold Blend' are registered trade marks to designate Nestle's instant coffees.

## Chemical spill cloud puts 11 in hospital

A West Yorkshire village of 7,000 people was cordoned off by police last night after a vapour cloud from a chemical leakage drifted into shops and homes.

More than 25 people were overcome by poisonous fumes and taken to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary after a tanker spilled ferric chloride and sodium hypochlorite outside a factory in Slaithwaite. The escaping chemicals reacted with the air to form a thick yellow cloud.

Eleven people were kept in hospital. Firemen dispersed the cloud with sprays.



# Edwardes says managers in Britain are cowardly and devious

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Swinging criticism of the standard of British management, ranging from accusations of cowardice and complacency to inbreeding and deviousness, came yesterday from Sir Michael Edwardes, the former chairman of Dunlop and now head of BL.

In a remarkable attack, probably one of the most outspoken tirades against management to come from within its own ranks, Sir Michael said that because of poor managers it was possible that time had run out for Britain's industrial recovery.

"I'm more pessimistic about British management now than I was two years ago. I get the feeling that people are neither frank nor outspoken, that they do things in a tortuous, devious way instead of facing up to the real issues."

"I have great sympathy for union leaders. They see a company getting into deep trouble and they apparently oppose any action to put things right. But all the time they are hoping like hell that management will be strong enough to

grasp the nettle. But it doesn't happen."

Sir Michael, whose remarks appear in the magazine *Chief Executive*, said there was "more cowardice around than I've known in the 18 years I've been in Britain. The amount of compromise is frightening. So is the extent to which managers fudge failures and lack of performance."

Sir Michael, who became chairman of ICL after saving BL, took over at the ailing Dunlop Holdings less than two weeks ago. In that time he has instituted a wide-ranging boardroom shake-out. Four directors have been dismissed seven have resigned, the auditors were dismissed after a 50-year association with the company and the merchant bank advisers resigned.

In the article, he said that companies needed crisp and sharp leadership rather than to wallow in consensus.

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## Ulster politicians urged to meet

By Philip Webster and Richard Ford

Political parties in Northern Ireland are to be urged to search again for common ground on administration for the province, in the aftermath of the Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is to have a series of meetings with local politicians.

The Prime Minister yesterday, in response to critics of the outcome of the summit, has desired to find a new political framework acceptable to the majority and minority communities in the province.

But she gave a warning that the opportunity for advance would be missed if Ulster political parties did not attempt to reach more acceptable arrangements. "That will be missing an opportunity but it is not in my hands", she said.

After a statement on the Chequer summit with Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was criticized by opposition MPs, including Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Leader, for her failure to produce tangible proposals.

But she was most visibly wounded by the intervention of Mr John Hume, MP for Foyle and leader of the Social and Democratic Labour Party.

Mr Hume said that Mrs

Thatcher's remarks at the press conference after the summit, when she rejected all three main proposals of the New Ireland Forum, had caused deep and justifiable anger and contributed little to the objective of peace and stability, and he accused her of "paralyzing" progress.

Mrs Thatcher said that she had hoped for the possibility of more cooperation but what Mr Hume said did not give her much hope.

In Whitehall it is already being said that firm proposals are unlikely to emerge from the next summit early next year.

Mr Hurd has already begun a second round of exploratory talks with leaders and last night met the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, at Westminster.

Although many people believe that the likelihood of agreement between the parties is as distant as ever, a growing number of Unionist politicians is urging the SDLP to switch its gaze from Dublin.

Before leaving for Westminster Mr Paisley urged the SDLP to take their seats in the Northern Ireland Assembly and realize the only way forward was to talk with politicians from the province.

Leading article, page 19

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Leading article, page 19

Thatcher's remarks at the press conference after the summit, when she rejected all three main proposals of the New Ireland Forum, had caused deep and justifiable anger and contributed little to the objective of peace and stability, and he accused her of "paralyzing" progress.

Mrs Thatcher said that she had hoped for the possibility of more cooperation but what Mr Hume said did not give her much hope.

In Whitehall it is already being said that firm proposals are unlikely to emerge from the next summit early next year.

Mr Hurd has already begun a second round of exploratory talks with leaders and last night met the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, at Westminster.

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Leading article, page 19

## Man held nearly three years without trial

From a Staff Reporter

A man who has spent two years and 10 months in prison on remand has his plea for bail rejected by Northern Ireland's Lord Chief Justice yesterday.

Thomas Power, aged 31, has served the equivalent of a five-year prison sentence and by the time he is tried on a murder charge is expected to have served the same as an eight-year sentence without having been found guilty.

He has been in custody since February, 1982, on the word of five informers, of whom three have retracted their statements. The evidence of the fourth was rejected by judge at Belfast Crown Court.

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## Italian viola sets record at £129,600

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

An Italian viola made by Giovanni Paolo Maggini of Brescia about 1600 was sold at Christie's yesterday for £129,600, topping all previous auction prices for a viola. It is the kind of price normally reserved for Stradivari, but the viola predates him and experts describe its sound as a revelation of what had been achieved before his day. It appears to be the only instrument of the early Brescian school to have survived unaltered in superb condition.

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## Owen softens line on Alliance candidates

By Stewart Tandler  
Crime Reporter

Alliance leader Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen last night agreed on a package of measures to increase cooperation between their parties and spearhead their campaign for the next election.

They are to set up a joint leaders' office well before the election, and plan to appear together more often. Dr Owen also seems to have shifted some ground in his strong opposition to joint selection of parliamentary candidates by Alliance constituency parties.

The decisions came after a meeting last night of the influential joint leaders advisory group at Westminster.

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Pickets waiting to search lorries outside Ford's Dagenham plant yesterday. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Women machinists halt Ford supplies

By Patricia Clough and Barrie Clement

"Any seat covers? Any fabrics?" Lorry drivers entering the Ford plant at Dagenham, Essex, are waylaid by women in woolly hats and warm boots.

A cursory inspection, a bit of banter, and drivers with the offending goods obediently turn back.

Fired by hot soup from thermos flasks and indignation from 16 years of frustrated claims, Dagenham women machinists have taken to picketing the plant as part of a strike that has already cost the company £37m at showroom prices.

Production lines at both Dagenham and Halewood on

Merseyside have been stopped by the company's 270 machinists since the end of last week, resulting in the loss of 6,800 vehicles and the lay-off of nearly 10,000 workers. Last night there were no immediate prospects of talks.

The machinists, who make seat covers and headrests, have voted to take more indefinite action in pursuit of a claim for regrading.

The Transport and General Workers' Union has been seeking meetings with the company, but Ford says no pay grievances can be discussed until the next pay round.

The strikers say their job is sufficiently skilled to entitle

them to Ford's grade C rates, worth £127.18 a week, plus £7.97 attendance bonus. Their present B grade gives them £121.33 plus £7.60. The women have lodged an appeal against an industrial tribunal finding that their work was not of equal value to similar functions carried out by men.

The pickets at Dagenham yesterday emphasized that making seat and headrest covers is a tricky job.

"Two years ago they promised us that our skill would be recognized and like lambs we believed them" leaflets thrust into the hands of anyone

Did not Mr Rex Sparling, a management representative, tell the Easton industrial tribunal that their work could be done by a load of bananas, and even his wife could do it? No, Mr Sparling insists. Yes, Ms Pamela Parker, who was there replies.

Mrs Teresa Taylor said the women were picketing round the clock to prevent substitute covers arriving from the continent.

Some management sources believe it is up to the union to persuade their members to abide by the normal negotiating procedures and that the dispute could therefore continue for at least another week.

## Walker on 'state duty' to find jobs

By Julian Haviland  
Political Editor

A call for a new acceptance by the Government of its obligations to the unemployed, and for a new effort to promote employment was made from within the ranks of the Cabinet yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

Giving the first Harold Macmillan lecture, and using the former Prime Minister's language, Mr Walker rejected the view sometimes heard from his colleagues that the causes of unemployment lay beyond the power of a government to solve, a view which was dismissed by Macmillan in the 1930s as "economic Calvinism".

He endorsed, by quoting words written in the 1930s by Mr Macmillan, now Lord Stockton, in his book *The Middle Way*: "It is within the power of men to arrange the full employment of their efforts to increase the production of wealth. Society has not the right to abandon the individual because, as a result of faulty organization, the labour which he is still willing to expend cannot temporarily be utilized."

## Court battle set as Austin men go back

By Clifford Webb

The 16-day strike in Austin Rover car factories collapsed yesterday when mass meetings at two Cowley plants voted overwhelmingly to return to work.

Workers at Longbridge, the only plant still on strike, are expected to acknowledge their isolation and vote to return to a mass meeting today.

In spite of the notable victory for a determined management, Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin Rover chairman, said last night that he still intends to press ahead with the High Court hearing set for Monday against the transport union, the only one to declare the strike official and defy the High Court order that it should call off the strike pending a secret ballot.

Mr Musgrove told *The Times*: "I did not resort to the courts lightly. We shall continue with the action because of the considerable amount of damage done to this company."

"I believe that the evidence shows conclusively that some of the mass meetings which

## Power cuts warning by GLC

By Hugh Clayton  
Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council said yesterday that there would be power cuts in January unless the Government became much more aggressive about moving coal stocks to power stations.

The Labour-led council spent more than £1,500 on a report prepared by its industry and employment branch.

"The prospects for electricity consumers are determined not just by the levels of coal stocks, but by where those coal stocks are," Mr Michael Ward, chairman of the council's industry and employment committee, said at County Hall yesterday.

"It is useless having stockpiles of coal if they are not where they can be burnt. If there is no change, stocks outside the Midlands will be exhausted by January."

Mr Ward predicted that consumers would have to pay more, whatever happened to stocks. Council staff had calculated that if the whole cost of the strike was thrown on to consumers in one year, the average household bill in London would go up by 15 per cent, or £31.

The National Coal Board recorded a total of 9



## Teachers' despair over children of five who cannot tie shoelaces

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Children starting school at the age of five are unable to string words together to form sentences. MPs were told yesterday. Many cannot go to the lavatory unaided, or tie their shoe laces or get dressed.

Mrs Heather Ryan, a primary school teacher in Scunthorpe, Humberside, told the House of Commons Select Committee on Education that 12 children out of her class of 22 were not able to put words together.

She said she had to spend a lot of time teaching them how to go to the lavatory by themselves, how to wash their hands or put on an item of clothing.

"It took me three-quarters of an hour to prepare for a physical education lesson which lasted 20 minutes, and three-quarters of an hour after that to get ready again. This is ridiculous. I was not trained to do that."

Mrs Ryan was giving evidence on behalf of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association which has 90,000 members, of whom 8,000 teach in primary and middle schools.

Mrs Evelyn Whaley, a teacher at Anisford First School in North Tyneside, said that many women thought they were better mothers if they buttoned up their children's clothes and shoes for them.

"They coddle their children and do not realize they are doing them a disservice," she said. "They think they are being good caring mothers. Parents need educating."

Mr Jim Mulcahy, teacher from Billingham primary school in Lincoln, gave an example of why children were not learning at home. A pupil put his foot in the air and said "shoe". The message he wanted to convey was that he wanted his shoelace tied, but at home he was not learning that. Nor was he learning language.

The committee, chaired by Sir William van Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, was surprised by the details.

Mr Robert Key, Conservative MP for Salisbury, suggested that primary school pupils should be taught about the hazards involved in alcohol, solvents, tobacco and drugs.

One local education authority had those on the primary curriculum and he said he was talking to his own authority, Wiltshire, about it.



## Comedian's widow clear in drink drive case

Two drink driving charges were dropped against Mrs Gwen Cooper, the widow of comedian Tommy Cooper, when she appeared at Acton Magistrates Court yesterday.

Mrs Cooper, aged 63, admitted driving without due care and attention, but charges of driving with excess alcohol in her blood and driving while unfit through drink, were dropped when Mr John Hillen, for the prosecution, offered no evidence.

Mrs Cooper was fined £100 for careless driving.

The accident happened outside Mrs Cooper's home in Chiswick, west London four months after her husband's death.

Mr Hillen said Mrs Cooper was trying to reverse her Mercedes car from a tight parking position when she hit an Austin Allegro parked behind. She struck the Allegro a second time and then reversed her own car into a tree.

The Mercedes was a write-off and the other car extensively damaged, the court was told.

Mr Lawrence Kershner, for the defence, said that on the day of the accident Mrs Cooper was still experiencing a profound sense of loss and grief. Added to that, a firm of auctioneers had come to the home to remove her late husband's treasured stage props.

"They represented her husband's work and represented their life together", Mr Kershner said.

"She had helped to build many of the props and knew what each one was for. As her husband's working tools were being carried past her living room window she became more and more distraught."

Mr Kershner said Mrs Cooper had lunch after the auctioneers left and took a couple of drinks "but not such to put her over the limit".

## Terror campaign of the spurned rector

An Anglican clergyman who admitted cutting the car brake pipes of a woman with whom he was "desperately in love" to punish her when she ended a five-year relationship, was put on probation for two years at Lewes Crown Court, East Sussex, yesterday.

Rev Peter Renouf, aged 54, Rector of Farnborough, Hampshire, was charged with charges of causing damage to a car brakes with intent to endanger the life of Mrs Judith Beatt, aged 44, a speech therapist, of Whyke Road, Chichester, West Sussex.

He also admitted entering Mrs Beatt's garage and stealing a warranty book, and asked for other theft offences to be taken into consideration. As a condition of probation, Mr Justice Stocker ordered Mr Renouf to continue psychiatric treatment he has been receiving at a London clinic.

Mr Richard Brown, for the prosecution, said Rev Renouf, who is married with four children, had conducted a frightening three-month campaign against Mrs Beatt when she refused to see him any more.

He twice tampered with the brakes of her car, let down the rear tyres, made anonymous calls to her home and sent cryptic, unsigned notes and a newspaper with articles about car crashes and devil worship ringed.



Peter Renouf: Cut car brakes of woman he loved.

## Reform call on building societies

By Our Commercial Editor

Wide-ranging statutory safeguards to ensure that building societies do not abuse their market power as they extend the scope of their services were called for yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Calling for a new building societies Act, he said: "Because of the evident dangers of societies acting anti-competitively and because of the conflicts of interest that could arise if the societies provide a wider range of services a number of rules need to be spelled out."

While societies are competing more strongly with banking style services, the Building Societies Association has recommended that societies should be allowed to do a number of things precluded by the Building Societies Act. The societies want to provide a one-stop service covering insurance, surveying and conveyancing. A green paper, which is discussion, has broadly welcomed the proposals.

Sir Gordon, who was speaking in London to the City branch of the Institute of Public Relations, said that building societies must not make the grant of a loan contingent on the use of their other services.

Since the effectiveness of competition depends on adequate information being made available to customers, especially on prices and charges, I would expect to see the various services provided by building societies being separately and transparently priced so that customer can compare the cost of using the services of a building society with the charges of an independent surveyor, solicitor or insurance broker."

Sir Gordon drew attention to the "unusual contractual right" of a society to put up rates to borrowers at any time when it was not easy for an existing borrower to pay off the loan and raise a mortgage elsewhere. "Perhaps the new building societies Act ought explicitly to allow this to happen without penalty."

An all-party group of MPs hopes to see Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, after widespread reports that he is considering extending the tax to children's footwear.

Foot health specialists, shoe manufacturers and fitters held a press conference in the House of Commons and gave warning of the potential damage to industry and the cost to the health service if their warnings are ignored. The Treasury has estimated that imposing the tax would raise £50m a year but the trade says it would be only £32m.

## Warning of risk to children by VAT on shoes

The imposition of Value-Added tax on children's shoes would lead to 1,800 job losses and cause a serious increase in deformed feet in future years, the footwear industry said yesterday.

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## Tour operator aims at one-parent families

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's one million single parents and their 1,700,000 children are the target of a package holidays sales drive by Global, the tour operator subsidiary of Great Universal Stores. It claims to be the first of the big operators to mount a concerted drive for this emerging market.

A separate brochure for single parents was launched yesterday by Global, offering about 30,000 holidays, all with child reductions running throughout the 1985 summer season. Reductions for children are common by many tour operators but usually there is the condition that two adults go on the holiday.

It will mean not only competitive pricing for single parent families but will offer a chance of meeting like-minded people, Mr Tony Le Masurier, Global's marketing director, said. He added: "Although price is a very relevant consideration we know that companionship and the opportunity to mix with others in a similar situation is equally important."

Global will aim at providing minimum number "social groups" for the single-parent families at holiday hotels. If fewer than a half dozen such families have booked a particular holiday they will be offered the chance of a change to another holiday.

A £100m expansion programme to cope with booming traffic across the Channel was announced by Townsend Thoresen, the leading cross-Channel car ferry operators, yesterday (Our Transport Editor writes).

It includes an operation to lift the superstructure of four existing Townsend Thoresen ferries and insert a complete new deck for cars, coaches and lorries. The £30m conversion will be carried out in Germany from next June as no British yard has the necessary heavy-lift equipment to do the work.

## UK sued over import labels

From Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent, Luxembourg

The Government was accused yesterday of breaching EEC laws by insisting that certain goods, such as footwear, clothes and cutlery, be marked with their country of origin.

After complaints from other European countries, namely West Germany, France and the Irish Republic, the European Commission is suing the Government on the ground that its regulations prohibit free trade and put importers of those goods at a disadvantage.

The case, with wide implications for consumer rights, is being heard by the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. The Commission is contesting the legality under article 30 of the EEC treaty of a statutory instrument which came into force in January, 1982. Under it, labels of the country of manufacture must be attached to four groups of goods: clothing and textiles, domestic electrical appliances, footwear and cutlery.

Mr Richard Wainwright, for the Commission told the 11 judges that the Commission regarded the United Kingdom order as "a disease which has to be contained and stamped out wherever it appears."

"The Commission's view is that it would be extremely dangerous if origin marking were to spread to other sectors and other countries."

It would pose enormous difficulties in the case, for instance, of motor vehicles where different components were manufactured in different countries and "goes right against the view of the Common Market".

The order applied to all

goods, but was really aimed at imports, Mr Wainwright said.

Putting the Government's case, Mr Robin Auld, QC, said that consumers had a right to know a product's country of origin. The four categories of goods were those that opinion polls, conducted before the order was brought in, indicated that the public was most concerned to know where products were made.

They did not represent markets that the Government wanted to protect; they would include for instance, Italian shoes, French clothes, and German electrical appliances which arguably had just a strong market in Britain as home products.

The court's decision is expected next Easter.

## Doctors guilty of signing blank prescriptions

Doctors could be guilty of misconduct by issuing signed blank prescription forms for their receptionists to fill in, the General Medical Council was told yesterday.

Three doctors found guilty of serious professional misconduct told the council's professional conduct committee that they followed the prescription policies operating when they joined their practice near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

Dr Amrit Khanna, of Southgate Road, Dr Johanna Baruah, of Eastlands Lane, Old Church, and Dr Harbhajan Singh, of Southgate Road, all in Warsop, are in practice at a health centre in Church Street, Warsop. They admitted regularly issuing prescriptions between 1974 and 1982 and delegating the work of a registered doctor to people without the appropriate knowledge and skill.

Dr Singh said: "I have come across pre-signed prescriptions before. It is fairly common." He now realized it was "very dangerous".

The committee postponed for a year any action against the doctors.

## Abortion increase after Pill linked to cancer

Abortions in England and Wales rose by more than 1,400 after reports last October linking long-term use of the contraceptive pill to breast and cervical cancer. The reports, which were unconfirmed by some later studies, led the Committee on Safety of Medicines to advise women to take the pill with the lowest hormone content.

But figures published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys yesterday suggest that some women ignored advice not to stop taking the pill before seeing their doctors, and became pregnant.

The biggest increases came in the age groups where the pill is most popular, with abortions in the 20 to 24 age group rising by more than 8.4 per cent, up 858 to 10,114. There were smaller increases of 300 in the 16 to 19 age group and of 268 in women aged 25 to 29. Abortions in all other age groups, including girls aged under 16, fell, the figures show.

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# Scargill intransigence costs 30,000 jobs

## COAL DISPUTE

A total of 30,000 workers in other industries had lost their jobs through the miners' strike and the intransigence of Mr Arthur Scargill, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, stated in the Commons when questioned about the side effects of the dispute. Some 10,000 of these were in ancillary industries and another 20,000 in associated industries, he added.

He considered that if they could get an end to this "extremely damaging" dispute then along with the fall in interest rates there would be an encouraging prospect for further jobs.

Questioned on the jobless situation, Mr King said the latest figures showed the number of unemployed claimants in the UK on October 11 totalled 3,225,000.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolton, Lab) commented: "Of the 3,225,000 figures, if you add on there are more than four million people struggling in the dole queue."

Is it not obscene that, at a time when there are all those people without a job, there are more than 350 MPs - mostly Tories, SDP and Liberals - doing moonlighting jobs on the side?

If workers can be put in legal straitjackets, it is high time there was a law passed to insist MPs only have one job apiece?

Mr King: I am never quite sure what people are trying to prove by arguing about the moonlighting figures. Whether it is four million or 3,225,000, the present level of unemployment is far too high.

Our concern is to ensure that we create the maximum number of new jobs. He will have been pleased to see that last week I announced for the first time for some months that we recorded an increase in the numbers employed in manufacturing industry which in September increased by 13,000.

I know every MP will share with me satisfaction at the increased number of jobs going back to work in Bolton. I am pleased to say 1,785 of his constituents are crossing picket lines.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgworth, C): Is any strike being made into the number of people rendered unemployed by striking, either by themselves or by others? Is that number not significant?

Mr King: Two factors have led to disappointment: the rise in the rate of unemployment, which is now 24 per cent below where they were in July, and the effect of the miners' strike.

The latest figures I have for the impact of the miners' strike on the economy are that 30,000 jobs in the ancillary industries directly 10,000 people have lost their jobs as

a result of the strike and another 20,000 in associated industries. That has been the effect on unemployment.

Mr John Bynne (Winchester, C): Will he confirm that in the past year over 250,000 people are now in jobs created within the British economy? As the world economy has been in such a state of recession, does this not reflect very well on the economic policies of the Government?

Mr King: We are the only country in Europe which has had a significant increase in jobs this year, with 30,000 more people at work than at this time last year.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Hull East, Lab): In 12 months he has presided over an increase of over 3,000 a week in unemployment. Can he estimate the level of unemployment for October 1985?

Mr King: Unemployment has risen during the year in which I have had the privilege to hold this responsibility. I regard it as very serious. It has not gone up as far as in the time of his former leader, Mr Michael Foot.

In terms of prospects for employment, instead of giving unequivocal support from one platform to the miners' dispute, I hope Mr Prescott will observe a little more of the caniness of his leader.

Later, Mr King told Mr Ronald Davies (Cardiff, Lab) that the vast majority of the country had been completely unaffected by the miners' strike in their normal lives.

Mr Davies: In the South Wales coalfields for every one working miner there are still 200 on strike. There will never be a complete return to work unless there is a negotiated settlement. What steps does his department intend to take to bring about a resumption of negotiations?

Mr King: I am surprised Mr Davies stood up in the House on the issue of the miners' strike without any comment on the behaviour shown to the General Secretary of the TUC (Mr Norman Willis) when he tried to bring home a few home truths.

If Mr Davies believes that negotiations were the way to solve this dispute, it is a great pity we did not hear his views a little earlier.

Mr David Smeeth (Bury South, C): Rates and wages are now 24 per cent below where they were in July, and the effect of the miners' strike.

The latest figures I have for the impact of the miners' strike on the economy are that 30,000 jobs in the ancillary industries directly 10,000 people have lost their jobs as

that while their members have a clear assurance about their position, undoubtedly jobs of many people in other industries are in danger.

My best estimate of figures available is that 30,000 people in other industries have lost their jobs as a direct result of the intransigence of Mr Scargill.

Mr Ian Wigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP): The tragedy of this dispute is that we could with a reduction in economic pits have expansion of the coal industry with benefits to those who supply the mining industry and use its products and to the miners themselves.

Mr King: I agree. Some people most closely involved with the industry do not seem to believe in its own future.

I have a friend in the American coal industry. Prolonged Labour interruptions. During this dispute he has been selling orders. These orders could have been for British coal to the advantage of British miners if only there was courage and determination.

In the first nine months of this year 15.8 million working days were lost through work stoppages due to industrial disputes, and four fifths of these lost days were due to the mining dispute. Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions. These were provisional figures, he said.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds Central, Lab) said that 1984 would see twice the number of working days lost through industrial action in comparison with the last year of the Labour Government in 1978.

In the subsequent years (he said) we have had three pieces of industrial relations legislation from this Government. Does he see the number of working days lost as a sign of success, because this Government is about causing chaos in industrial relations?

Mr Peter Bottomley: Except for the mining dispute, days lost are down, and that dispute is a result of a union not listening to its members and not asking them before going on strike.

Mr King: Mr King also told Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) that he had no meeting planned with the TUC to discuss the implications of the miners' strike.

Mr Adley: In view of the political campaign by Mr Norman Willis, (the TUC General Secretary) would it not be appropriate for the Government to extend a hand to the TUC to try to improve the relationship between them?

Mr King: I meet the TUC and various committees on various matters and different members as well. I am always ready to meet them on matters of common

**Davies: Never a complete return without negotiations**

interest. The TUC have paid a heavy price for the resolution passed at its conference. Negotiations led by the TUC at an earlier stage could have been helped by pay tribute to the TUC General Secretary at that most unpleasant meeting at Aberavon.

Mr Alec Woodall (Hemsworth, Lab): He ought to meet members of the TUC if only to discuss with them the consequences of the strike on the TUC's own members.

Mr King: That is not a matter for me. If he is trying to say that there has been a lot of hardship and that a lot of jobs have been lost as a result of the NUM's action many MPs would agree 100 per cent.

Mr Roy Mason (Barnsley Central, Lab): Why is it that those miners who were declared redundant before March 6, the first day of the strike, have received redundancy notices and have played no part in the strike, are being denied unemployment benefit?

Mr King: This is a matter under existing rules for the adjudicating officer. I hope that the NUM is not going to be any longer in that situation. The number of people who have lost their jobs, 30,000 emphasizes the importance of bringing this dispute to an end at the earliest possible moment.

Mr Prescott: The speech to be made tonight (Tuesday) by the Secretary of State for Employment (Mr Peter Walker) calling for national unity and conciliation in the mining area seems to many of us to be like the Hun calling for a peace conference. Does Mr King think his responsibility in this new theme of conciliation?

Mr King: I have never quite seen the Secretary of State for Employment in the guise of a wolf coming down on the field. It is no good Mr Prescott standing up now and saying how about a bit of negotiation and various committees on various matters and different members as well. I am always ready to meet them on matters of common

Within four years the development corporation's work on Cumbrian would be completed. In Scotland, the Bill would ensure that the development corporations could dispose of land no longer intended for development.

In London docklands, commitments by the private sector had been secured for investment of more than £140m in the enterprise zone.

On present forecasts the £600m limit in the Bill would be reached in 1989. The £800m to which the limit could be raised would be reached in 1991.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said it was morally wrong for the assets to have been piled high and the buyer told "everything must go", thus creating a buyers' market. The requirement to continue to provide a good standard of welfare for those living, working or carrying on business in the new towns, and to try to enhance the value of the assets, was a sham.

The Bill did not allow the public purse to realize the full mature value of its investment over a period of close on 30 years. It allowed what looked like forced sales at what would be then less than market value.

Mr William Beynon (Milton Keynes, C) said for the first time in new town finance, grants were to be given as opposed to loans. This was just one more piece of legislation which would encourage and allow further sales of public land and public assets at bargain basement prices.

The Government would keep under review the extent to which the development corporations would continue to be required.

# All parties urged to be constructive

## ULSTER

It was easy to recognize the problems of Northern Ireland and easy to analyse them, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said in the Commons. But it was very difficult to get the necessary political framework to solve them.

Replying to questions about her meeting with Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Taoiseach, on Sunday and Monday, she said there had been excellent cooperation with the Irish Government in trying to improve security, but they had not yet been successful in getting a political framework acceptable to the minority and majority communities.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said: I welcome the fact that another meeting has taken place between the Prime Minister and the Taoiseach and the understanding given that close and continual dialogue will go on.

I strongly endorse the categorical rejection of violence and the threat of violence.

Would she explain why, he asked, this recent meeting did not produce more tangible results? Does that mean she is content with the status quo, with the misery caused and the loss of jobs?

Responsible authorities including the Irish Government and the Roman Catholic bishops are alarmed by the risk of loss of confidence in the democratic process among many people.

He discussed that alienation, since it is a matter of such genuine and widespread concern?

It is essential to encourage those who work for change by democratic means, so that they are strengthened and so that the forces of terror are weakened and divided.

Mrs Thatcher: Despite all the strenuous and considerable efforts by the British Government and the security forces to eliminate terrorism and we have excellent cooperation with the Taoiseach and across the border in trying to improve security, we have not been successful in getting a political framework acceptable to the minority and majority communities.

The first Secretary of State for Northern Ireland had a round table with the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr James Prior, the former Secretary of State, started an assembly but the Republic party, the Social Democratic and Labour Party - did not take part so we have still to try again.

Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists (Lagan Valley): I congratulate her on the courage and clear-sightedness she has shown in taking the Government off the treadmill of initiatives which in the past have been the cause of so much turmoil.

Would Mrs Thatcher consider putting out a summit of this type which also add to instability?

Mrs Thatcher: I think all of us would still like to find a political framework that was acceptable both to the minority as well as the majority communities. We have not yet succeeded in finding that. I hope that all Northern Irish political parties will play a constructive part in trying to secure it.

Unless and until we get that we shall not be able to get the full implementation of the security situation which we all seek.

Mr Michael Mates (East Hampshire, C): Would Mrs Thatcher repeat to all the people in Northern Ireland that neither community has anything to fear from improved and closer bilateral relationships between herself and the Taoiseach?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe we are right to hold bilateral meetings with the Taoiseach and his ministers and we shall continue to do so.

We rejected the three proposals in the New Ireland Forum and the majority in Northern Ireland know they will continue to be a part of the United Kingdom unless they wish otherwise.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): In view of the terrorist challenge facing both Governments, why cannot a joint security council be set up now?

Mrs Thatcher: A joint security council is one proposal which has been put forward. These are matters which will be pursued. A number of people better try to get a solution in both security and a political framework at the same time, believing that the one may assist the better solution of others.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab): There has been a disappointment at the negative view she took on the New Ireland Forum which represents 90 per cent of nationalist opinion. Yesterday was quite a victory for the Provisional Government.

Mrs Thatcher: I disagree most

strongly. This Government is not going to be bombed into taking any different approach to the Republic than it would have taken in the absence of the bombing.

Mr John Hume (Foyles, SDLP): Her comments at the press conference caused deep and justifiable anger and contributed little to the objective of peace and stability in Northern Ireland.

Mrs Thatcher is making a fundamental mistake in insisting that the Northern Ireland problem is a Northern Ireland problem. The problem of Northern Ireland is not simply a matter of relationships between the people of Northern Ireland. It is a matter of relationships between the Republic and Britain.

It represents a failure of British relations which have been allowed to fester.

When Mrs Thatcher gives a total veto to a tiny section of the people of both Irelands she is paralysing all progress. The right approach is to seek the maximum consensus of all the people of both Irelands.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not recognise the press conference at which I was present. I did hope we might have a possibility of getting more cooperation. What Mr Hume says does not give me much hope.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab): The current violence on the streets of northern England arising from the miners' strike, like the long standing violence on the streets of Northern Ireland, are the consequences of policies which Mrs Thatcher could change.

The impervious and callous manner of her dismissal of the changes in the forum report were an affront and meant people would continue to suffer.

Mrs Thatcher: The forum report and the three proposals were rejected by the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on July 4, clearly and decisively.

The majority would have been deeply offended if these solutions had not been rejected. I hope Mr Duffy believes the majority still have some standing.

Violence is utterly and totally wrong. Change should come about by the ballot box.

**Molyneux: Summits like this add to instability**

Mr Timothy Yeo (South Suffolk, C): There is widespread concern at the increasingly large financial bill that the British taxpayer has to meet for what appears to come to be the self-imposed problems of Northern Ireland.

Mrs Thatcher: The financial bill is large but the people of Northern Ireland are as much entitled to be defended against terrorism as people in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Mrs Joan Maynard (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab): Terrorism comes from the fact that the minority does not have democratic rights.

Mrs Thatcher: They do have rights. What we are asking is for more cooperation between the political parties to reach something more acceptable to both.

Mr Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood, Lab): The majority in Northern Ireland are and always have been against the partition and there is mounting evidence that the people of Britain are against our presence in Northern Ireland.

So long as small intransigent minority, which has treated unjustly the nationalist community in Northern Ireland, goes on dictating to all of us there can be no solution to this dreadful problem.

Mrs Thatcher: There is a guarantee given by legislation, passed through this House, to the majority of people in Northern Ireland, most of us stand by that guarantee and believe in the human rights for all and every citizen in Northern Ireland and try to uphold these.

**Parliament today**

Commons (2.30): Civil Aviation Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Debate on work of research councils.

# Gummer 'should be a Bishop'

## PM's QUESTIONS

A suggestion that Mr John Gummer, Conservative Party chairman, should be made a bishop drew laughter from MPs during Commons questions on the coal dispute.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, referred to Mr Gummer's "extraordinary outburst" in a pulpit on Sunday.

Will the Prime Minister make clear (he asked) that she sent a full and positive answer to the church leaders' letter without questioning their faith as Mr Gummer sought to do? It would be an improvement if she made him a bishop and took some bishops into her Government.

Mrs Thatcher replied by referring to the maiden speech made in the Lords recently by the Earl of Stockton, formerly Mr Harold Macmillan.

I myself (she said amid renewed laughter) do not tangle with bishops. I leave that to distinguished ex-Prime Ministers, one of whom in a maiden speech in the Lords a few days ago said: "Episcopal and archiepiscopal plunges into economics are very often rather eccentric, even capricious."

**Unesco**

Many critics which had been made of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization were abundantly justified, both in the direction of its expenditure and the attempts it made from time to time to prevent freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions.

She was replying to Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) who urged her to bear in mind the views of the United Kingdom Committee as well as the 25 human rights organizations. Would she just this once respond to the third world and non-aligned nations, instead of hanging on to the American coat tails, he suggested.

**Belgrano**

HMS Conqueror was not ordered to return to the scene of the sinking of the General Belgrano on May 3, 1982, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said.

The Conqueror was ordered to continue operations in accordance with her current rules of engagement, she added.

On May 4, 1982 (London time), HMS Conqueror signalled her intention to return to the area where Belgrano was attacked. She was then ordered not to attack warships engaged in rescuing survivors from the Belgrano.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab): Have all the signals to and from the Conqueror been retained other than those that were in the missing log book?

Mrs Thatcher: I prefer to check precisely before giving him a specific reply.

**Scots as PM**

The United Kingdom had had many Scottish Prime Ministers and it was about time the English had a chance, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said amid laughter.

Stewart (Western Isles, SNP), who had said: Following her description of herself on television last night as an "English Prime Minister", many Scots will welcome the acknowledgement that she has no mandate for government north of the border. (Laughter)

Would she see to it that legislation was introduced in this House at last to redeem the promise of Lord Home that a separate Scottish government should be set up?

**'Hands up' now out of date for strikes**

Events at the Austin Rover works underlined more clearly than any speech could that the car park meeting and show of hands was no longer acceptable for issues of this importance, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said during Commons questions.

They also emphasized the importance of a proper secret ballot before any industrial action could be undertaken.

Mr Roger King (Birmingham, Northfield, C) had asked if he would talk to the TUC about secret ballots. Would he say to them (he went on) that if they had a secret ballot the miners would never have gone on strike and if the Austin Rover workers had had a secret ballot they would not have spent 24 weeks on strike?

# Commentary

## Geoffrey Smith

Sometimes in the course of the next two years the Alliance is likely to have another major opportunity to revive its fortunes. There will probably be mid-term disillusionment with the Government and, on present form, not much confidence in Labour. But the Alliance will be able to take this opportunity only if it looks sufficiently united to impress both its own members and the electorate.

Unless the ordinary members of both the Liberal and Social Democratic parties are convinced that the unity is for real they will not be prepared to make the sacrifices that are required to make any partnership effective. For that reason it is wiser to focus attention at this stage on the underlying spirit of unity than on the precise arrangements for the allocation of seats.

If the right spirit is there, the difficulties over seat allocation will be resolved in due course. If it is not there, another efficient carve-up of seats will not be enough to win the confidence of the electorate.

It now looks as if both party leaders have accepted the need for more than the superficial appearance of unity which is all that has been provided since the last election - which is another way of saying that Dr Owen does not seem to be dragging his feet quite so much. A number of useful steps in the right direction were taken at yesterday's meeting of the Joint Leaders' Committee.

**Alliance sees power chance**

It has been publicly agreed for the first time that the Alliance is a lasting partnership. That is important at the symbolic level. If the two parties were to regard themselves as simply enjoying a temporary liaison to see them through the next election - after which all bets might be off - they would inevitably be less cooperative.

It is rational to make a concession in order to solidify a partnership, but it is foolhardy to give away something to tomorrow's opponent.

This does not mean that a moment around the corner. It would not be practical politics before the next election, and to attempt it would simply cause unnecessary aggravation. What has been accepted is modest, but necessary.

It is also significant that the Alliance is now agreed on seeing itself as an alternative to the present Government. To expect the Liberals and Social Democrats to sweep to power at the next election would be absurd. But the earlier indication from Dr Owen that he did not think it sensible even to try had upset many Liberals as well as a number of members of his own party.

They thought that it was tactically inept because the Alliance would lack credibility if it did not present itself as a potential bidder for power. They also feared that Dr Owen's strategy betrayed a lack of emotional commitment to the Alliance, seeing it merely as an instrument for gaining the balance of power as a means towards electoral reform. Now the balance of power seems to be regarded as an acceptable fall-back objective.

**Joint choice not common**

The main organizational decisions point in the same direction: a joint leaders' office to be established well before the next election, and more joint television appearances by Dr Owen and Mr Steel.

On the delicate subject of joint selection of parliamentary candidates - which Liberals tend to favour and to which Dr Owen is resistant - there seem to be some signs of a modus vivendi. The SDP may be becoming somewhat flexible in defining the exceptional circumstances in which it would be acceptable, and the Liberals are accepting that joint selection will not be widespread.

In general Dr Owen has been responding to pressure from his own party as well as from the Liberals. It is a mistake to regard the two parties as monolithic in their attitude towards the other. But there remains one doubt, the basis of Dr Owen's reluctance and the main question overhanging the Alliance's future.

It is whether Liberals and Social Democrats are ultimately the same kinds of political animal. This doubt was magnified by Bournemouth and Buxton, especially by the differences over defence. It has not been set at rest by yesterday's sensible decisions.

# Thatcher condemns equipment attack

## VANDALISM

The destruction of £250,000 worth of public property at the National Coal Board computer and geological centre was an act of vandalism, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions to her on the mining dispute.

It was an attempt (she continued) to destroy other jobs by destroying the equipment with which people worked, and an attempt to destroy the possibility of doing important research on geological matters.

The matter would be pursued by the police and she hoped people would be brought before the courts in the ordinary way.

Mr Ian Lloyd (Havant, C), chairman of the Select Committee of Energy, had said the destruction had caused grave concern throughout the country. Probably no single step had done more damage to employment prospects in the coal mining industry than this.

What steps (he had asked) are being taken to ensure that Mr Scargill's Visigoths are not allowed or encouraged to continue this kind of behaviour?

Mr Edward Laydon (Liverpool, Gerston, Lab) said: The intention of the Government to smash the trade union movement by pursuing policies of mass unemployment, by destroying local democracy and by reducing the living standards of working people and their families, will not be achieved.

Mrs Thatcher: What is reflecting badly on the trade union movement and doing it great damage is the refusal to hold a ballot by the NUM and the persistence in using violence to extend the strike when it would be far better for everyone concerned if everyone went back to work.

Mr John Ward (Poole, C): Would she reflect on the decision of the leadership of the NUM to seek material assistance from Libya and the Soviet Union? Is it not astonishing that unions which believe in freedom seek financial help from countries where there are no free trade unions?

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. Mr Edward Taylor (South East, C): Will she elaborate the British Steel Corporation on the huge improvement in their production and financial performance, despite all the activities?

As BSC moves towards financial break-even, will she make a going of congratulating the work force, the management, the present chairman and the past chairman, whom I think was Mr MacGregor?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes, gladly. Those who work at BSC know full well that in order to keep their jobs they have to keep their customers. They are doing that and serving them well in spite of the difficulties placed on them by a failed trade union.

Mr David Nall (Coventry, South East, Lab): The £2,000 the Government has spent in attempting to destroy the NUM could have provided £25 a week increase for every registered person on the dole. Whether a 24 week decrease for every registered insured worker in tax cuts.

The miners, in seeing her attack on jobs, have 90 per cent of the workers in Scotland on strike, 97 per cent in Yorkshire on strike, and 98.6 per cent of the miner in South Wales remain solid?

Mrs Thatcher: If he is interested in people keeping their jobs, he should stop supporting the strikes.

# Labour fears forced sale of new town assets

## NEW TOWN BILL

The prospect of the "magic of the market place" for Britain's new towns was held out by Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, in the Commons when he introduced the second reading of the New Towns and Urban Development Corporations Bill.

The measure is designed to help completion and subsequent winding up of the new towns programme in England and Wales. It authorizes extra money for urban development corporations and provides for the ending of the New Towns Commission for the new towns which were brought in to ensure urban development to a high standard.

Mr Gow told MPs that the Government had always made clear that new towns should not be distinguished from others by the continuing presence of a dominant public sector landlord. The Government believed that when these towns reached substantial completion they should have a thriving property market. This would introduce the magic of the market place.

An announcement would be made as soon as possible on the three North East new towns and on whether to keep to December 31, 1985 as the target date for winding them up. These were Avebury, Feterlee and Washington. Much remained to be done in the other English new towns - Milton Keynes, Peterborough, Runcorn, Telford and Wigan.

The Government would keep under review the extent to which the development corporations would continue to be required.

Within four years the development corporation's work on Cumbrian would be completed. In Scotland, the Bill would ensure that the development corporations could dispose of land no longer intended for development.

In London docklands, commitments by the private sector had been secured for investment of more than £140m in the enterprise zone.

On present forecasts the £600m limit in the Bill would be reached in 1989. The £800m to which the limit could be raised would be reached in 1991.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, said it was morally wrong for the assets to have been piled high and the buyer told "everything must go", thus creating a buyers' market. The requirement to continue to provide a good standard of welfare for those living, working or carrying on business in the new towns, and to try to enhance the value of the assets, was a sham.

The Bill did not allow the public purse to realize the full mature value of its investment over a period of close on 30 years. It allowed what looked like forced sales at what would be then less than market value.

Mr William Beynon (Milton Keynes, C) said for the first time in new town finance, grants were to be given as opposed to loans. This was just one more piece of legislation which would encourage and allow further sales of public land and public assets at bargain basement prices.

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# Prisoners escape in ambush

## By Michael Horsnell

Two prisoners on a routine



# Mexican inferno leaves 300 dead

Mexico City (Reuter, AP) - Rescue workers yesterday found more charred bodies in the ruins of a suburb here, razed by a devastating gas depot fire which killed more than 300 people and injured more than 2,000.

Police said about 270 bodies had been recovered from homes incinerated by the fire storm or flattened by concrete blocks hurled as far as a mile by a series of blasts. Hundreds were poisoned by leaking gas.

The fire, which survivors said fried birds in the air, began before dawn on Monday when 80,000 barrels of liquefied gas exploded at one of the city's main gas distribution centres. Many houses, constructed from petrol barrels in the poor suburb of San Juanico, simply melted in the heat, killing the occupants in seconds.

As rescue workers scoured the suburb and fire-fighters fought isolated blazes inside the depot, survivors spoke of the horror when 300ft high flames engulfed the area.

One man said he thought he had gone to Hell when he saw a metal building melt. "Hell fires could not be hotter", he said. When the fire started, "I heard a rumble and rushed out into the street but the heat struck me and I ran back inside to help my family. I tried to get my parents out of their house but it was burnt to ashes."

A police sergeant said many people had died half-naked in the street as they tried to outrun the flames which leapt from house to house. Entire families were incinerated in the grimy suburb and the homes of more than 4,000 people were destroyed.

Soldiers threw a security cordon around San Juanico and surrounding areas evacuated after the blaze in the gas distribution centre owned by the state oil company, Petroleros Mexicanos (Pemex). More than 50 looters were arrested.

As the fires were brought under control and the scale of the disaster emerged, critics said it had been just a question of time before such a calamity would strike in Mexico City. A diplomat said: "It is not wise to store large quantities of gas or petrol near people. Safety rules have been lacking in the growth of Mexico City."

President Miguel de la Madrid issued a statement expressing sorrow for those killed and urging the public to join in helping the victims. The Government instituted an emergency aid programme which included distribution of clothing and other necessities and installation of mobile kitchens. Ambulances and rescue lorries sped in and out of the area, carrying the injured to seven hospitals and several emergency centres.

At the local police station, charred bodies in plastic bags were laid out until they could be carried to a civic centre converted into a makeshift morgue.

Piles of rubble were heaped where some homes once stood and shards of glass and smouldering debris littered the streets.

Asked if he was waiting for information on his family, one man, with his few belongings wrapped in a sheet slung over his back, said softly: "Not now. Now I know. There is nobody."



Survivors: A Red Cross worker carries two children from the devastated area.

## Famine in Ethiopia

### Guerrillas ambush refugees

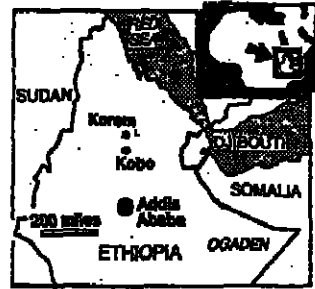
From Thomson Prentice  
Addis Ababa

Guerrillas of the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front have launched an attempt to sabotage the Ethiopian Government's resettlement scheme in which thousands of people are removed from famine areas and taken to other parts of the country.

According to reliable sources in Addis Ababa yesterday, the guerrillas ambushed a convoy of seven buses and lorries carrying hundreds of settlers, took the people away and blew up or burnt the vehicles.

Western diplomatic sources also gave some credence to reports that the rebels had occupied the town of Korem, 385 miles north of the capital, after a day of skirmishes with government troops. The attack on the convoy was said to have taken place near Kobo, 30 miles south of Korem.

Government officials denied that Korem, which has 100,000 famine refugees camped on its outskirts, was in rebel hands, and insisted that a scheduled visit today by Dr Garret



consider to be forced deportation of their supporters.

The Government has moved scores of thousands of people from the impoverished north, including Tigre. The government said last week it plans to move 250,000 more people to the fertile south and south-west in the next few months, but conceded that the scheme was controversial.

The question now facing the Government is whether to continue to move thousands of Tigrayans and risk further attacks.

● JAPAN PLEDGE: Mr Shintaro Abe, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on a visit to Ethiopia, has pledged \$7.4m (£3.9m) in aid for drought relief and agricultural development in the famine-stricken country (Reuter reports).

● NEW YORK: Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, intends to call an international conference on the famine in Africa, but the timing and framework have yet to be worked out, his spokesman said (Reuter reports).

### Hesse alliance collapses over A-power

From Our Own  
Correspondent

The informal alliance between the Social Democrats and the Greens in the state of Hesse has collapsed after only six months. The Greens announced yesterday that they would no longer back the minority government of Herr

Holger Börner because it refused to support their call for the closure of two nuclear plants in the state.

The breakdown in Hesse has implications for both parties on a national scale, and reduces the likelihood of future cooperation. In Hesse it may lead to new elections soon.

The alliance was criticized by

many Greens as a dangerous compromise with the party's radical policies. But others saw it as a first chance for the Greens to exercise real power in state government and to prove to voters that the Greens were not just a protest party.

Herr Börner said yesterday that the Greens were insisting on a policy of all or nothing.

## 13 tons of marijuana on coaster

Boston (Reuter) - At least 13 tons of marijuana have been found so far on the Norwegian-registered coastal ship, Ramsland, seized off the US coast on Wednesday. Customs officials estimated its street value at \$5.2m (£4.3m).

Its captain and five crew, all British, have been charged with smuggling, and could be jailed for up to 15 years and fined up to \$125,000.

The Ramsland left Las Palmas on October 2, bound for Nova Scotia. The crew were listed as Andreas Moulton, aged 24, the captain, his brother, Gary (19), Kevin Tait (23), Barry Cogger (23), Wesley Simmonds (30), and John Harrison (45), all from Kent except Harrison, who has a Canary Islands address.

## Delhi extends journalist's bail

Delhi - The Supreme Court extended the bail of Mr Brahama Chellany, Associated Press correspondent, to December 3 but ordered him to report to the police in Amritsar by tomorrow to help their investigations.

He is accused of filing from Punjab a report on the military action in the Golden Temple at Amritsar when he was legally debarred from doing so.

## Cyclone wake

Delhi (AFP) - The death toll from the cyclone that battered the states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu last week rose to 373. India's space research organization centre on an island off the Madras coast was extensively damaged.

## Heart failure

Loma Linda, California (Reuter) - Baby Fac, who lived for 21 days until last Thursday, who with a transplanted baboon heart, died of heart failure caused by rejection of the organ, according to a post-mortem report.

## Two hanged

Pretoria (AFP) - Two notorious South African gangsters, Cameron "Kangaroo" Adams, aged 27, a former boxing champion, and Vincent Stuurman, aged 25, were hanged here for murdering two members of rival gang.

## Canadian cut

Ottawa (AP) - Canada is to reduce the number of immigrants it allows in next year from 95,000 to 90,000 and is making a major review of its immigration policy.

## Sexy Santa

Stockholm - A seasonal advertisement by a Swedish artist showing Father Christmas making love has been banned from Stockholm's underground system. He was told to produce a "nicer" poster.

## Austerity for Romania

Bucharest, (Reuter) - Delegates to the thirteenth congress of Romania's ruling Communist Party yesterday began debating a keynote speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu in which he foreshadowed greater party control over society.

The 3,100 delegates to the congress in the State Palace here were expected to approve President Ceausescu's report at the end of the week, setting the seal on a course of economic austerity and ideological orthodoxy for the rest of the 1980s.

## Magistrates in Madrid slate police

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid

Nine years after Franco died, there are still some Spanish policemen who have yet to learn how to uphold the rule of law in a democracy, according to Madrid's magistrates.

After an incident involving one of their members, who was manhandled and disobeyed by the police, the magistrates have appealed to the ministers of Justice and the Interior to remedy the situation swiftly.

The Judicial Council, the self-regulating body to which all judges and magistrates are responsible, is due today to investigate the incident, which involved Señor Jacobo Lopez Barja, a magistrate known throughout the country. Among the cases he has investigated was last December's Madrid discotheque fire, in which 83 young people died.

In Madrid last week he sought to go to the assistance of a man, identified by police as a suspected thief, who was being pistol-whipped by a member of a police patrol. The man was handcuffed and on the ground.

The magistrate identified himself and ordered the policeman to stop. He and his three colleagues threatened to arrest Señor Lopez and then put his gun to the magistrate's throat.

The Madrid Magistrates' Association, after a special meeting on Monday, told the Interior Minister that such incidents between magistrates and the police were not isolated affairs.

"Certain police officials lack a clear awareness of their role in a democratic state," the magistrates said. They demanded that a new approach in the higher echelons of the police should be ordered by the minister.

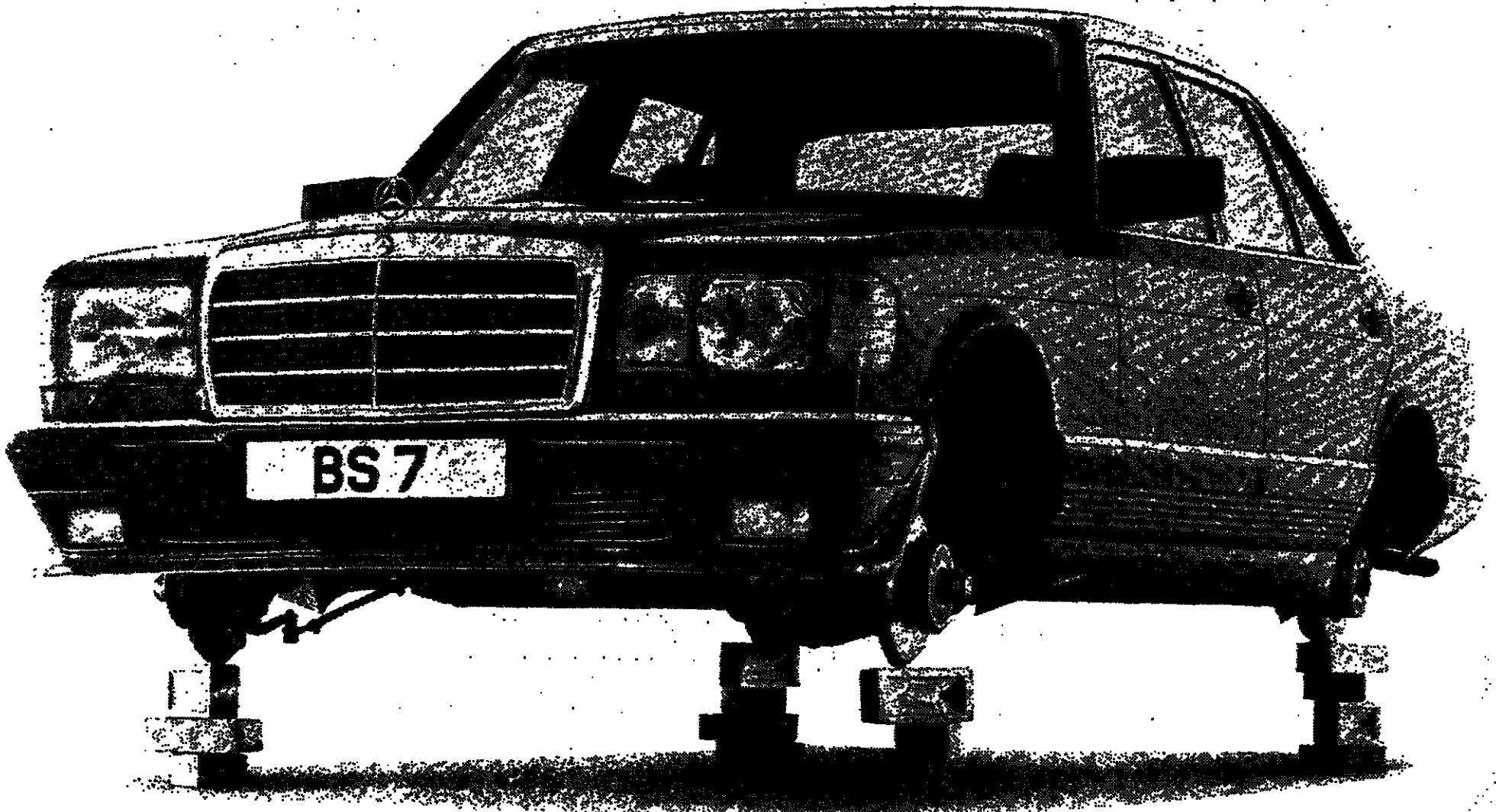
## ILO defends its position after Warsaw pullout

Geneva (Reuter) - The International Labour Organization (ILO) said yesterday that it had followed normal procedure over a report on trade union rights in Poland which led to Warsaw deciding to leave the ILO.

The report, compiled by an ILO commission, said Poland had abused workers' rights by suppressing Solidarity. A letter from the Polish representative, Mr Stanislaw Turbanski, to the ILO Secretary-General, Mr Francis Blanchard, said Poland was withdrawing because the organization "took note" of the report.

Warsaw said the report was an illegal and politically-motivated interference in internal Polish affairs. In his reply, Mr Blanchard said the ILO's decision to take note of the report "fully conforms with the procedure envisaged by the constitution of the ILO, to which Poland had fully subscribed in becoming a member of the organization".

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## Spain and Portugal pin hope on Dublin summit for EEC entry progress

Spain and Portugal will have to wait for the European summit in Dublin next month before they know if, when and how they can become members of the EEC.

This is now inevitable after the painfully slow progress made yesterday by EEC foreign ministers in Brussels on negotiating terms on the outstanding questions of fish, wine, fruit and vegetables.

The Community has yet to reach a common position on these subjects in order to put to the applicant countries when the next negotiating session takes place next week. Yesterday's meeting showed that on wine, at least, it will require all the political force of the summit to achieve a compromise.

There is a further session among member states planned for next Monday, when it may prove possible to put together some kind of package being put

From Ian Murray, Brussels

together with such difficulty is unlikely to be very appealing to Spain and Portugal, so there is a real danger that they could be rejected.

All this puts increasing doubt on the possibility of completing the negotiations in time for the two countries to join by the target date of January, 1986.

In an attempt to put added pressure on the negotiations, Spain has announced that it is to hold a referendum on its membership of Nato in February, 1986. It has left no doubt that it will not recommend

staying in the alliance if Spain is not by then an EEC member.

LONDON: Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, arrived in Britain yesterday for a four-day official visit which is expected to be dominated by Portuguese pleas for an early completion of negotiations for EEC membership (David Cross writes).

He meets Mrs Thatcher today. It is expected that he will be told that the British Government will do everything it can to pave the way for Portugal to join the Community in 1986.

## Turks accuse Brussels

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, accused the EEC yesterday of going back on its word and failing to do its share towards improving its troubled relations with Turkey.

Emerging from a meeting of the parliamentary group of his Motherland Party, Mr Ozal recalled that an emissary had come from Brussels after he took office last November to discuss the steps to be taken for a comprehensive mending of fences.

"But now we see that they haven't kept their word, and to attribute that to the reservations of Greece and Denmark is simply not convincing," he said. "If they think they can intimidate with threats of holding back \$600 million (\$476 million) in aid, let them know that we do not need that money."

One of Mr Ozal's aides said

the Prime Minister was even more incensed in his address to the Motherland Party group. "If Germany, Britain, Italy cannot sway over Greece or Denmark, then we should not bother with membership in such a Community," he was quoted as saying.

There have been rumours in recent weeks of an impending Turkish application for full member status in the EEC. The rumours were officially denied both in Ankara and Brussels, but not before it was indicated that such a premature application would be rejected.

Mr Ozal was no less tough in reminding the Council of Europe that "whether democracy existed in Turkey or not was not for others to decide". The warning appeared to be directed at the Council's ministerial committee which is due to meet tomorrow.



Long arm of the law: Police and marshals arresting an unidentified man in Brooklyn, New York, during an operation by Fict (Fugitive Investigative Strike Teams). The two-month manhunt by federal and local law officers, has led to the arrest of 3,000 fugitives, including murder, rape and bank robbery suspects.

## British TV sweeps Emmy awards

New York (Reuter) - British television programmes swept the 12th annual International Emmy awards here, beating productions from 24 other nations in five programme categories.

Granada Television, Channel 4 and Thames Television scooped the awards, presented by the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences at a ceremony on Monday night. *Jewel in the Crown*, a 14-part Granada series based on Paul Scott's novels about the turbulence in India during the five

years before independence from Britain in 1947, received the drama award.

The best documentary was *The Heart of the Dragon*, a Channel 4 production that looked at events and people from the past that have contributed to the development of modern China. A Channel 4 production of *Bizet's The Tragedy of Carmen*, received the performing arts award.

*Fresh Fields*, the story of a wife who seeks a career and new interests after 20 years of marriage, was the best popular

arts programme. In the children's division, the winner was *The Wind in the Willows*.

Lord Bernstein, a founding executive of Granada Television, received the directorate award for "outstanding contributions over a period of time to the arts and sciences of international television".

David Wolper, American film maker and television producer, in 1977 produced the mini-series, *Roots* and the Jacques Cousteau undersea exploration series, received the founder's award.

## Nato likely to double battle time

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Brussels

Nato is expected shortly to adopt a programme designed to double the length of time in which it could fight a conventional war without resorting to nuclear weapons.

General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, has consistently said that with existing stocks of ammunition and other supplies in a war he would be forced within a short period to seek permission to use nuclear weapons.

Nato sources suggest this point could be reached within about 15 days of the outbreak of a big European war. But at a meeting of Nato defence ministers next month, steps are expected to be approved which, over a period of years, could lead to Nato's war stocks being extended to provide 30 days fighting capability.

The target of achieving a 30-day capability was first set more than 30 years ago. This move and plans to provide many Nato airfields with improved protection against attack is seen as a direct response to criticisms by Senator Sam Nunn and others in the United States Congress.

Earlier this year there was fear of an acute crisis developing over a move by Senator Nunn, which was ultimately defeated, which would have led to a reduction in US forces in Europe if the European nations did not raise their level of defence spending.

At next month's ministerial meeting it is hoped to reach agreement, after months of argument, on a separate programme which should lead to the spending of about £4,226m over the next six years on defence infrastructure of which Britain's share would be about £500m.

NEW SS20 BASES: Construction of 10 new SS20 bases, the largest number in any one year, has been started by the Soviet Union since Soviet negotiators walked out of the negotiations in December 1983, it was stated at a Nato meeting in Brussels yesterday (Frederick Bounart writes).

Mr James Dobbins, chairman of the special consultative group of senior Nato foreign ministry officials, said that other aspects of the Soviet nuclear build-up had also continued.

The Soviet Union has moved more than 20 short-range mobile SS12/22 Scaleboard missiles from the Soviet Union into East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Kinnock visit, page 10

## ETA leader shot dead outside his surgery

Madrid - Senor Santiago Brouard, a leader of Basque extreme left-wing nationalist People's Unity coalition, was shot dead yesterday outside his surgery in Bilbao.

The executive of the coalition went immediately into emergency meeting after describing the killing as a provocation.

Senor Brouard sometimes acted as spokesman of People's Unity, the political arm of ETA, the Basque separatist organization.

## £4,500m aid for Lome states

Brussels - A £4,500m aid programme for 64 developing countries was finally agreed by EEC member states here yesterday (Ian Murray writes). The money will fund a third Lome Convention, which is due to be signed next month, and is meant to last for five years.

Britain and West Germany refused to contribute more than was their agreed share for a programme costing £300m less. Other member states, therefore, had to find ways of raising the extra cash.

## Top Reagan men asked to stay

Washington (AFP) - President Reagan has asked Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, Mr William Casey, the CIA director, and Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, to remain in the posts, a White House spokesman said. "The President has talked to all of these individuals and they are all to the best of my knowledge hoping to stay," the spokesman said.

## Thatcher threat

Toronto (Reuter) - Kenneth Deyarmond, aged 32, accused of threatening to assault Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Toronto last September during a demonstration, has been acquitted. But he was convicted of assaulting two policemen and will be sentenced today.

## Corfu delay

Athens - A court in Corfu postponed until February 12, the hearing of two petitions for the dispossession of Britons who acquired property there in spite of a 1927 ban. In view of the Greek Government's promises to settle the controversy by law.

## Valletta blast

Valletta (AFP) - A bomb thrown from the street on the roof of the Vatican Embassy's roof here causing serious damage but no injuries. The islands 74 formerly fee-paying Catholic schools had just reopened as free schools after a six-week closure.

## Iceland 'cheats'

Reykjavik (Reuter) - Icelandic unions which won a 20 per cent rise last month after a strike called Monday night's 12 per cent devaluation of the crown, cheating. The right-wing Government was clawing back most of the rise, they said.

## Murdoch man

Chicago (Reuter) - Frank Devine, a senior staff editor at Reader's Digest, is to be editor of the Chicago *Sun-Times*, owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch, from January. He is a New Zealander, aged 52.

## Trouser hitch

Moscow (Reuter) - Soviet men spend hours scouring shops for trousers with zip-fasteners while the clothing trade keeps on making the button-front kind that nobody wants, a Moscow newspaper said.

## Marcos tries to dispel rumours about health

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos, in a move to quash rumours that he is seriously ill or dead, was reported yesterday to have issued a formal statement declaring he is in good health and discharging his official duties.

"The report of my death is an exaggeration," Mr Marcos said. Speculation about his health had led callers to clog the palace switchboard with inquiries.

"We should not dignify these rumours in any way. But let me just say to our people that I am in good health and I am fully discharging the duties and responsibilities they have generously reposed on me," the

statement quoted Mr Marcos as saying. Despite the unprecedented two-paragraph statement, Mr Marcos has still not appeared in public for a week.

He failed to fulfil a speaking engagement yesterday before an international conference because, palace officials said, he had to attend to "pressing state matters".

On Monday the presidential palace was forced to break silence on Mr Marcos's mysterious disappearance from public view when a former Information Minister claimed the President had undergone a kidney and heart operation last Wednesday.

## Whitlam's Unesco plea

Mr Gough Whitlam, the former Australian Prime Minister, yesterday added his voice to the growing clamour within the Commonwealth and Western Europe urging Britain to reconsider its threatened withdrawal from Unesco (David Cross writes).

Mr Whitlam, who now heads his country's delegation to the organization in Paris, told journalists in London yesterday

that a British withdrawal would stop the whole process of Unesco reform in its tracks.

Commonwealth high commissioners are to press the same point on Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary in talks in London today amid reports that the British Government is on the point of deciding to withdraw from the organization.

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**HALIFAX. THE WORLD'S NO1**



# IT SEEMED AS GOOD A PLACE AS ANY TO START LOOKING FOR NORTH SEA OIL.

1 9 6 5

A routine press conference in London, and an off the cuff remark by Shell UK's top geologist. Within minutes his comments are on every Editor's desk in Fleet Street, and by morning, being repeated the length and breadth of the country. While the sceptics scoff, the politicians pray. If what has been hinted at is indeed true, it will alter the economic and political fortunes of Britain for decades to come. Out in the North Sea, it is reported, Shell expects to strike oil.

1 9 6 6

The financial markets of London buzz with anticipation following Shell's discreet announcement of 'a significant gas discovery' 32 miles off the coast of East Anglia. Within two years Shell and other companies are bringing North Sea gas ashore, and with it a dramatic revival for the British gas industry. Plans are made for completely converting the National Grid to natural gas.

1 9 6 7

Armed with the latest seismic data, two geologists from Shell set up a small office in a tiny flat, over a bookshop, in the centre of Aberdeen. It seems as good a place as any from which to tackle their awesome task. They have been instructed to begin exploration of the vast and hostile waters of the northern parts of the North Sea.

1 9 7 1

At the northernmost offshore well yet drilled in the world, a veil of secrecy descends over Shell's activities. Communications with the mainland are suddenly coded through 'scrambler' phones. Information is rushed to Shell's scientists for prompt analysis. Until, as abruptly as they began, the exploration team cease all activity; seal the well, and are clearly seen making off for entirely new locations. A simple manoeuvre to ensure that nobody will guess what they have found.

1 9 7 2

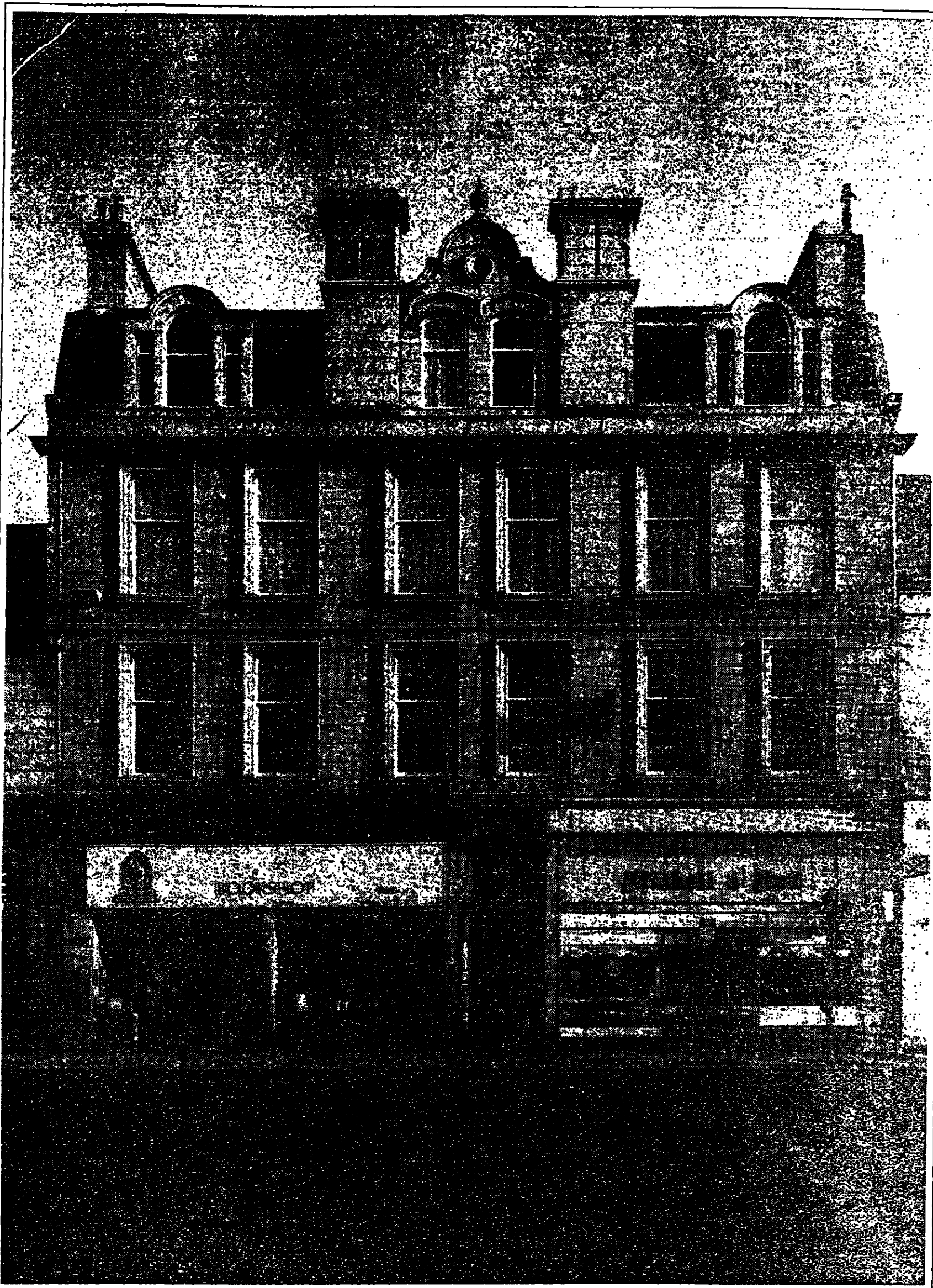
Shell proudly announces the discovery of what will prove to be a giant oil and gas find for Britain, the Brent Field.

1 9 7 4

The latest analysis of the Brent Field shows that the possible reserves of oil and natural gas liquids are double the original estimate. With Britain's oil deficit still around £3.8 billion, the news is welcome indeed.

1 9 7 6

The very high ratio of gas and gas liquids to oil being produced at Brent leads to a daring new scheme. A pipeline 278 miles long is to be laid on the seabed, to bring ashore the gas and gas liquids for separation. It will be the longest, and deepest, offshore pipeline ever built and is yet another challenge for British industry. Much of the technology required for North Sea development must be capable of operating in waves of up to 100 feet high, and in gusts of wind up to 100 miles per hour. In this instance, underwater cameras, side-scan sonars and computer systems are needed that will operate 600 feet beneath the sea.



1 9 7 8

The scheme is a success. Now it will be possible to bring the gas and gas liquids ashore for further use. The gas will be extracted and fed into the National Grid.

It would be possible to split the remainder into ethane, butane, propane and natural gasoline important resources for industry. To do so, a highly advanced plant, costing many millions of pounds, will have to be specially built.

1 9 8 0

Work begins on the £400 million Gas Liquids Plant being built by Shell at Mossmorran, and on the 138 mile pipeline that will feed it. Soon Mossmorran will be the largest construction site in Europe.

1 9 8 2

Oil production from Brent approaches 310,000 barrels per day. This vast quantity helps transform Britain's oil deficit of yesteryear into a surplus of around £4.4 billion.

1 9 8 4

A VIP gathering to witness the opening of the new Mossmorran plant. Distinguished speakers touch on one or two environmental aspects of the plant, such as how it has been built tucked into the contours of the land so as to be as unobtrusive as possible. Also mentioned are the industrial aspects, such as how the hydrocarbons being produced will ultimately be used in the manufacturing of a thousand and one household items, from lipsticks to records.

But above all, it is noted that the opening of Mossmorran marks the culmination of the twenty years in which Shell, and the countless number of smaller British companies that have worked for her, have invested thousands of millions of pounds and great skill and ingenuity in the North Sea.

With excitement, we all look forward to the next twenty years.

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# Civilians face uphill task as Uruguay poll heralds generals' exit

From Douglas Tweedale, Montevideo

Uruguay goes to the polls on Sunday to put an end to the 11-year-old military government which citizens in this traditionally democratic country call an aberration in their history.

The normally staid streets of Montevideo, the capital, are awash with colour, with thousands of banners, advertising dozens of parties and factions, hanging from the balconies of once-grand buildings. Even in the quietest neighbourhood, loudspeaker lorries blare out campaign jingles, and politics has become the exclusive topic in street corner cafes where, not so long ago, a careless remark could land one in jail.

Two traditional middle-class parties, a powerful coalition of leftist groups, and a few smaller parties are contesting the race to replace the discredited military, which is due to hand over power on March 1, 1985. The winner will face the unenviable task of repairing a recession-ravaged economy, controlling the resentful military, and finding funds to finance the historically overburdened state sector at a time of declining export earnings.

The military seized control in 1973, one year after having defeated the left-wing Tupamaro terrorist movement, and banned all political parties in 1976. The generals committed themselves to a return to democracy in 1980 after a proposed constitutional amendment legitimizing their political role was defeated in a plebiscite. They are leaving behind an economy marked by 15 per cent unemployment, with real wages about 50 per cent lower than when they took office.

Still, there is no shortage of civilian candidates, although two of the three front-runners are in fact stand-ins. Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the charismatic leader of the traditional Blanco Party, is still in



The rivals: Señor Wilson Ferreira (top), Señor Sanguinetti (middle), General Seregni.

Despite the loss of their favourite candidates, both parties agreed to participate in the election anyway. The Blancos, who have been transformed under Señor Ferreira from a conservative party with roots among the landed oligarchy to a progressive, anti-military party attractive to younger voters, chose Señor Alberto Zumaran, a 49-year-old lawyer with a reputation for standing up to the military. Señor Zumaran has been barnstorming the country in a colourful "victory caravan" promoting his party's plans to nationalize foreign banks and carry out agrarian reform if elected. He has also vowed to call new elections "as soon as possible" to allow Señor Ferreira to stand.

The one candidate to have been the first choice of his party is the Colorado Party leader, Señor Julio Sanguinetti, who is thought by Western diplomats to hold a slight edge over Señor Zumaran. A 47-year-old lawyer, he describes himself as "a social democrat who realizes the limits of state power and advocates more orthodox economic policies than his rivals. Colorado Party strategists say Señor Sanguinetti offers voters "a calm transition to democracy".

The Broad Front, with Señor Juan José Crotogini as a substitute for General Seregni, does not pretend to be in the running for the presidency with the Blancos and Colorados. But party insiders say they would be satisfied if they pull off an upset victory for the Montevideo mayoralty, something diplomatic observers say they might well do. With half the country's population of three million, Montevideo is a valuable political prize in itself, but the insiders say the Broad Front hopes to use it as a stepping-stone to national power in the 1989 elections.

jail on charges brought against him by the military when he returned from exile last June. And General Liber Seregni, a popular figure who leads the leftist Broad Front Frente Amplio coalition, was released from prison in March but is prohibited from standing.



Cover-up: Mr Shiner, one of the alleged conspirators, tries to shield his face as he is taken to a Cairo bank to withdraw the \$90,000 which police say was his share.

## Envoy sees Briton held in Cairo

From Alice Brinton, Cairo

A British consular officer yesterday became the first foreign representative to meet Mr William Gill, one of the four-man "hit squad" allegedly sent here by Libya to kill a former Libyan Prime Minister, Mr Abdel-Hamid Bakoush.

Egyptian newspapers describe Mr Gill as the ringleader of the team, which includes another Briton, Mr Godfrey Shiner, and two Maltese. They were arrested last Saturday before President Mubarak announced that Egyptian security forces had foiled an attempt to assassinate Mr Bakoush by faking photographs which showed him lying in a pool of blood. This tricked Libya into announcing he had been executed.

On Monday, the British Ambassador, Sir Michael Weir, met Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials. A British Embassy spokesman said consular officers are expected to meet the other three defendants "over the next few days". Britain handles all consular affairs for Malta in Egypt. Mr Gill has been quoted as

"confessing" to his interrogators that the Libyans were plotting to assassinate Mr Bakoush by faking photographs which showed him lying in a pool of blood. This tricked Libya into announcing he had been executed.

Mr Gill's wife, Rosemary, who lives near Colchester in Essex, plans to fly to Egypt to be near her husband, but embassy officials here have advised her to delay her trip.

## 10,000 Germans face death unless Aids cure found

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

West Germany is considering drastic measures to halt the spread of Aids, which experts say may affect more than 100,000 people in the country. A leading virologist said that unless a cure was discovered or ways were found to curb the disease, about 10,000 Germans would be expected to die of Aids in the next five years.

Among measures being considered are the obligatory registration by health authorities of each new case, compulsory tests and inspections of those groups - mainly homosexuals and drug addicts - thought to be most at risk, a ban on giving blood by high-risk groups and legal sanctions against victims who have sexual relations with those unaffected.

This last proposal, based on a 1977 law, entails possible imprisonment of up to three years, but it has raised an outcry. Not only would it be hard to enforce, but many do not show symptoms of the disease until at least three years after catching it, during which they are able to infect others. Homosexual groups say the proposal will lead to a witch-hunt and stir up public prejudice. Health experts have warned against over-dramatizing the dangers and say only 100 people have shown definite symptoms, and a further 50 have died. But they admit the disease could reach epidemic proportions, particularly in big cities.

West German law provides for strict measures to combat venereal disease, which were enforced after the war. But the nature of the new disease may mean that a special law would have to be passed, which might be challenged in the constitutional court. There have been growing public calls, however, for the closure of saunas and gay bars in West Germany along the lines of the measures introduced in San Francisco.

Leading article, page 19

## Israeli oil hunt backed by Hammer

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Armand Hammer, the Jewish American multi-millionaire and head of Occidental Petroleum, has announced the formation of a consortium which will launch an extensive hunt for oil in Israel next year.

The unexpected announcement was made at a dinner in Los Angeles attended by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and widely reported here yesterday.

According to Israel radio, drilling by the consortium, in which Mr Hammer is personally investing \$1m (£800,000) is due to start next February.

The octogenarian tycoon, who has only recently espoused Israeli causes, said that no more than 300 exploratory oil wells have been dug in Israel, in contrast to the 5,000 sunk last year in the United States.

Exact details of which countries supply Israel with its vital supplies are subject to strict military censorship. At the Los Angeles dinner, Mr Hammer also disclosed that he will have a meeting in Moscow in January with Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader and would "discuss the situation of the Jews in Russia and try to raise the level of emigration".

Yesterday, the Tel Aviv newspaper *Ha'aretz* reported on its front page that Mr Hammer has also been approached by Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's new Prime Minister, as part of the Government's attempt to resolve the dispute over the Red Sea coastal strip at Taba by finding an outside investor willing to buy and operate its tourism facilities.

## Cholera scare

Hongkong (Reuters) - The first case of cholera has been reported in Hongkong for more than two years but the colony has not been declared an infected area. It was considered an isolated case.

## Red Cross pact aim by two Koreas

From David Watts, Tokyo

The legacy of human misery left by two wars in the Korean peninsula may be partially alleviated soon with the agreement yesterday to reopen full-scale Red Cross talks between North and South Korea.

About 10 million Koreans, North and South, have been separated by war from relatives to whom the resumption of talks brings hope of being reunited or being able to visit the grave of a loved one.

Yesterday's meeting of Red Cross delegations from North and South was the first contact between the two organizations in seven years. They agreed to reopen discussions in Seoul but no definite date has been fixed. The two sides will agree a date by telephone. Yesterday South Korea proposed December 18 and North Korea proposed January 23.

The last time the two sides met for working-level talks was in 1977.

Now the atmosphere is several degrees warmer. After last week's successful initial economic talks there were smiles and warm handshakes all round yesterday at the border town of Panmunjom. Mr Cho Chul Hwa, the chief delegate of South Korea, said the prevailing trend was for reconciliation across differing ideologies and systems.

Just as the talks of the early 1970s were aimed at reopening a dialogue which might lead to eventual reunification, so that hope was revived yesterday.

Recalling the acceptance by the South of flood relief aid from the North the chief Southern delegate went on: "Our recent acceptance of your side's offer of materials for flood victims was motivated by our wish to set a precedent for mutual help between members of the same nation, and with this as an impetus, to reopen the avenue of suspended dialogue and broaden the road to mutual cooperation in humanitarian areas."

## US tones down Karpov row

Salonika (Reuters) - The United States chess team captain yesterday criticized a decision to allow Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, to join the twenty-sixth Chess Olympiad taking place here. But he condemned a threat by the leading US player, Roman Dzindzichavili, a former Soviet citizen, to withdraw if Karpov plays.

US players said they thought the English, French and West Germans shared their views on the Karpov issue. But sources here said the English team captain, David Anderson, had argued at a captain's meeting yesterday in favour of admitting Karpov.

Results of the top-seeded nations: Soviet Union 4.0, Malaysia 0.0; Hungary 3.5, United Arab Emirates 0.5; Yugoslavia 3.5, New Zealand 0.5; Czechoslovakia 2.5, Sri Lanka 1.5; Netherlands 4.0, Bangladesh 0.0; United States 3.5, Paraguay 0.5; England 3.5; Thailand 0.5; Tunisia 1; Iceland 1; West Germany 4; Hongkong 0; Sweden 3; Egypt 0.

# Has your portfolio got an Achilles' Heel?

If you only have paper investments, the answer is Yes.

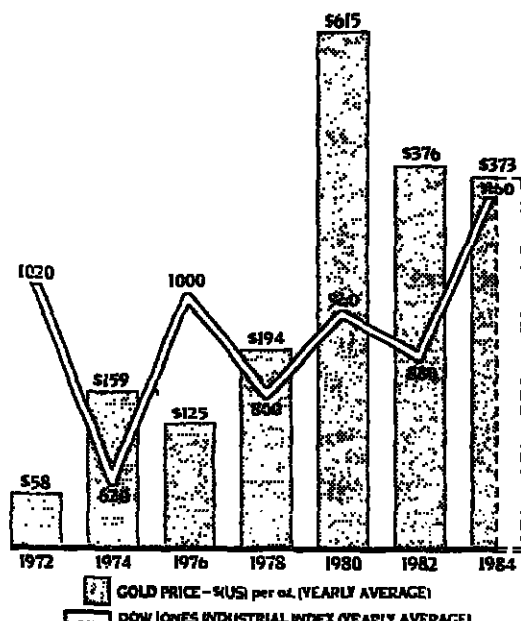
Without the protection Gold can offer against their volatile performance, your portfolio is vulnerable. A portion of your portfolio should always be held in Gold, to provide consistent security and to act as a counterbalance when paper investments are down in value. Here's why.

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The illustrated chart follows the relative performance of Gold and the Dow Jones Index since 1972 - Dollars and the US economy being the key indicators of world economic activity. The single 'hiccough' within the highly consistent pattern illustrated occurred in 1980, when the Dow Jones and the Dollar price of Gold rose together. The reason for this was the unusual combination of the US elections, Iran and Afghanistan, which triggered off an abnormal spasm of political insecurity.

Overall, since 1972, Gold has performed particularly well in sterling terms: it has consistently outpaced inflation and outperformed all other forms of popular investment.



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Postcode \_\_\_\_\_



# An urgent message from ActionAid FAMINE - Where next?

How many times do we have to be shocked into action?

The scenes on our television screens disgust us and move us to action. Suddenly, and yet again, the plight of the Third World is presented to us at its most dramatic. And we respond in the way that British people always do when confronted with such human misery, with an upsurge of proper indignation.

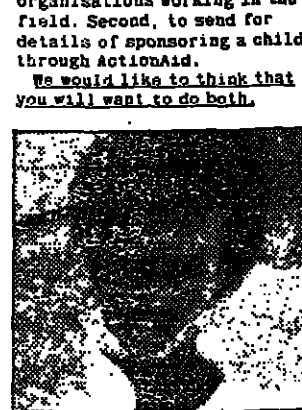
The scale of popular response to the voluntary agencies has led to demands on Government and the EEC for effective action. But the relief agencies have been predicting this famine for the last three years, telling us that it would happen if the rains failed again, stressing that the only answer to famine is long term development, so that the root causes of famine and hunger are eliminated.

ActionAid is not currently operational in Ethiopia, but within that region its child sponsorship programmes are running in Somalia, Kenya and Uganda, where the drought is also affecting the lives of millions. Sponsoring a child is one way to help people in the Third World escape a future of famine - for just £95 per year, you enable a named child to receive education, to be given the rudiments of learning, to be better trained in agricultural techniques, nutrition and health care. If you sponsor a child like Aaran who lives in Eil-Buh in

Somalia you receive regular details of her progress and will also find out about the essential work done by ActionAid to improve life for the whole community in which she lives. Over 75,000 people currently sponsor children in nine Third World countries with ActionAid.

It is one, utterly personal, way to help. We do not claim that it will eliminate famine. We do believe that aid like this helps to achieve the conditions in which famine and hunger cannot exist. We invite you to do one or two things. First, to send a contribution to our Famine Relief Fund from which we will send all donations to one of our programmes or our sister organisations working in the field. Second, to send for details of sponsoring a child through ActionAid. We would like to think that you will want to do both.

our programmes or our sister organisations working in the field. Second, to send for details of sponsoring a child through ActionAid.



ActionAid, 208 Upper Street, London N1 1RZ.

## You can give another child that chance...

Send to: The Rt. Hon. Christopher Chataway, Hon. Treasurer, ActionAid, 208 Upper Street, London N1 1RZ. Box 10, 54 Galford Street, London W1A 1JH.

☐ Please send me details of one child who needs my help. I enclose £7.95/£9.95 as my first month's/year's contribution. (Delete as applicable)

☐ I cannot sponsor a child immediately but would like a contribution to the Famine Relief Fund of £200.00/£100.00/£50.00/£25.00/£10.00

☐ Please send me further details on sponsorship. (Tick appropriate box)

**Important! All cheques and postal orders should be made payable to ActionAid.**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

ActionAid For more information on sponsorship phone 01-208 9400 any time.

**ActionAid** CHANCE A CHILD'S WORLD... BECOME A SPONSOR



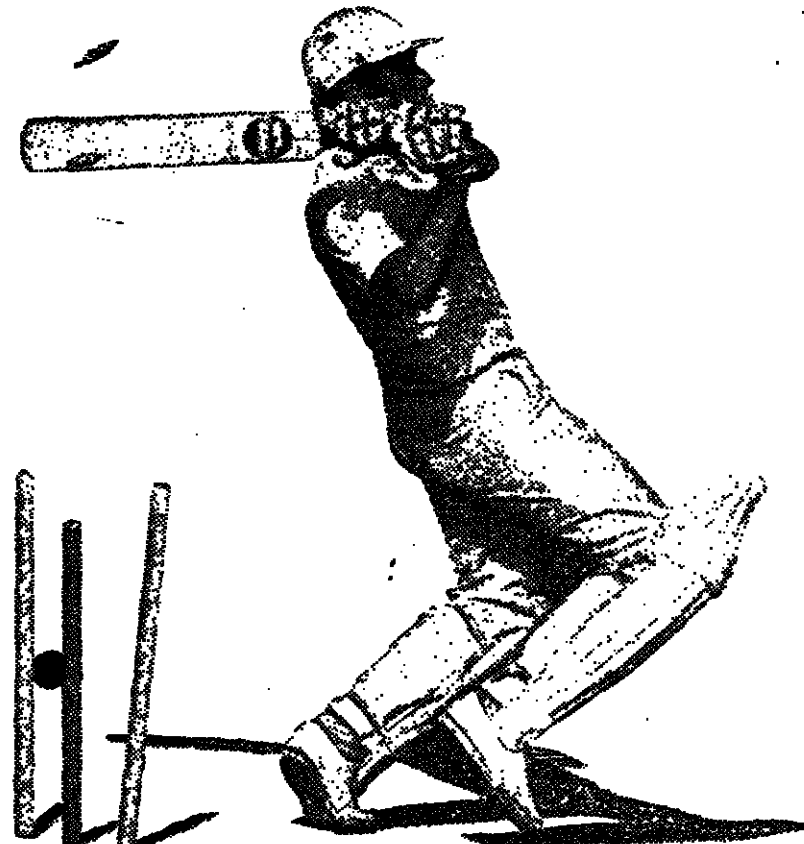
# Once more the world is beating us at our own game. And it's not cricket.



After the war Britain was 3rd largest steel producer.  
Now we are 10th.



In 1900 Britain made 60% of the world's shipping.  
Today we make 3%.



Britain once exported motor bikes to over 100 countries.  
Now we import almost every machine we buy.



Before the War almost every car on our roads was British.  
Now well over half are foreign.



Britain pioneered the world machine tool industry.  
Our share is now 3.1%.



Britain discovered the wireless.  
We now import 96% of our portable radios.



Britain made the first practical computer.  
We now have only 5% of the Information Technology market.



We once made all the textile machinery in the world.  
We now make 8%.

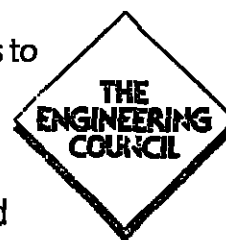


Last year Britain even imported 65% of our sports equipment.  
How's that!

Our ancestors were an inventive bunch.  
They sparked off the Industrial Revolution, and won us rich markets all over the world.  
And in their spare time they gave the world cricket, football, golf and tennis.  
At first we beat all-comers, both in the factory and on the playing field. We took it for granted we always would.  
But our competitors learned too well.  
Of course it only hurts our national pride when our cricketers lose to New Zealand. (Never mind Australia, Pakistan

or those brilliant West Indians.)  
But it hurts our national pocket when our industries lose to Sweden. (Never mind Germany, Japan or the USA.)  
Last year, for the first time in 200 years we imported more manufactured goods than we exported.  
This is a critical situation, and The Engineering Council has been formed to help tackle it.  
We have to ensure that more schoolchildren, girls as well as boys, understand the opportunities that engineering can offer.  
We have to encourage universities and polytechnics to

give engineering even more priority.  
We need to impress the City and Parliament alike with the importance of our manufacturing industries, traditional as well as high technology.  
And to encourage those same industries to invest more in training and competitive product innovation.  
It's not an easy task.  
But if we have the will to win, we could once again be a match for anybody.



RIGHTING TO HELP BRITAIN MAKE IT



## Kinnock visit a pointer to Soviet intentions on arms talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The visit to Moscow by Mr Neil Kinnock the Labour Party leader, which begins today is part of a growing Anglo-Soviet connexion which the Kremlin hopes will give fresh impetus to East-West relations.

Diplomats say Mr Kinnock's talks with President Chernenko, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin second-in-command, and other Soviet leaders will provide clues to how far Russia is prepared to go to get arms talks with the West started again. Mr Chernenko hinted this week that he might meet President Reagan at a summit, provided "positive results" could be guaranteed.

"It looks as if the Russians will roll out the red carpet for Kinnock," an observer said. "They would not do so just to encourage the Labour Party." British diplomats deny that Britain is being used as an intermediary by Russia at a time when Soviet American relations are under strain.

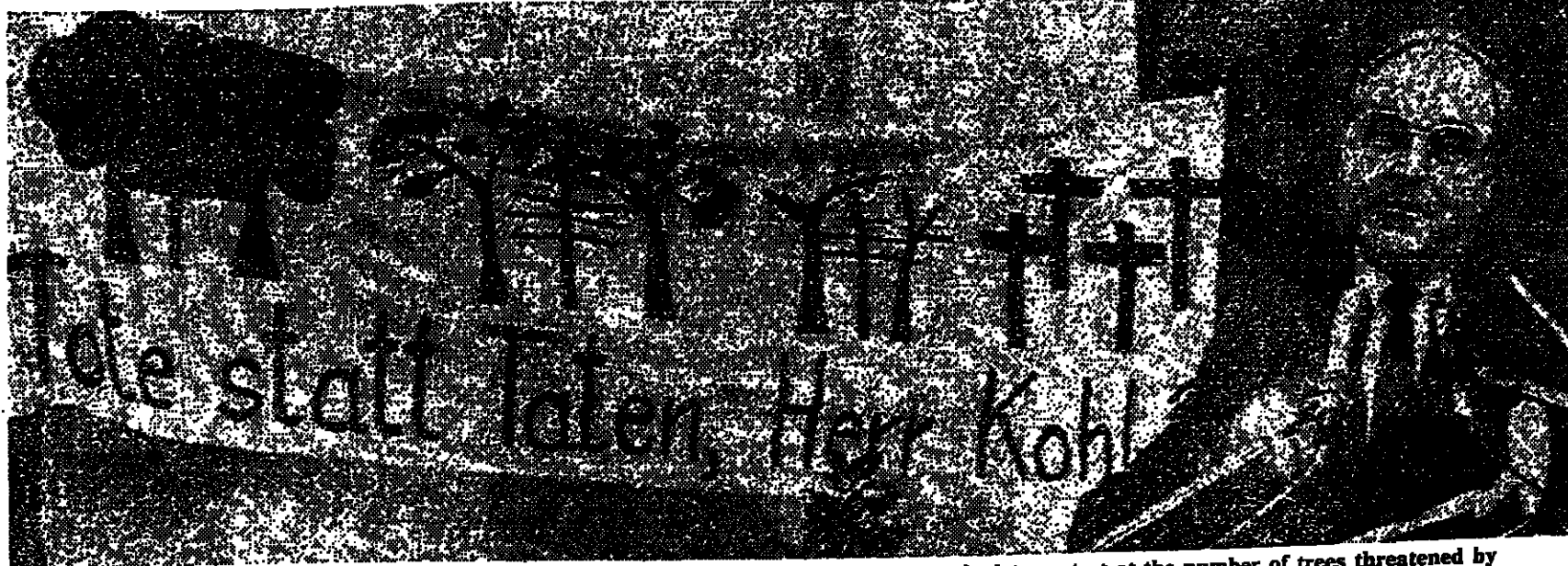
But the Kinnock visit, coming shortly before Mr Corbachov's visit to London next month and the trip by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, to Britain early next year, is part of a "thickening of Anglo-Soviet

contacts" during a crucial period when the Kremlin is re-assessing its policies in the light of president Reagan's re-election.

Mr Kinnock, accompanied by his wife Glenys is due to arrive in Moscow this evening on an Aeroflot flight. The last Labour Party leader to visit Moscow was Mr Michael Foot, in 1981. He did not impress Soviet leaders with his grasp of nuclear disarmament issues, but Mr Kinnock is expected to prove a more astute interlocutor, despite his lack of experience on the international stage.

He will have Mr Denis Healey, chief opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, at his elbow to provide heavy-weight experience, but Mr Kinnock's Kremlin encounters will still be an important political test.

Unilateral disarmament and the miners' strike could prove awkward issues. The Soviet Union has applauded Labour's commitment to the abolition of US nuclear missile bases in Britain and a conventional rather than nuclear defence strategy. But unilateralism is a policy which the Russians argue applies to others and not to them.



Acid criticism: Chancellor Kohl addressing foresters in Cologne yesterday as conservationists protest at the number of trees threatened by acid rain. The banner reads: Death in place of action, Herr Kohl!

## Bonn blazes trail to Warsaw

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, begins a three-day visit to Poland today, the first by a Nato foreign minister since the lifting of martial law. The visit is intended as a signal by Bonn of the West's wish to restore normal relations and bring Poland out of its political isolation.

In an effort to avoid the controversy which followed the visit to Warsaw by Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Herr Genscher will not hold any talks with former Solidarity supporters, nor visit the grave of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest murdered by Polish

security agents. But he will doubtless express Bonn's concern in his talks with General Jaruzelski, the party leader, Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Foreign Minister, and Cardinal Glemp, the Roman Catholic Primate.

The visit, for which Herr Genscher has been pressing hard, was thrown into doubt last summer after accusations in Warsaw and Moscow of West German revanchism and the cancellation of visits here by East German and Bulgarian leaders.

Herr Genscher is determined to keep open a dialogue with East Europe, however, and is preparing visits to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary and

Yugoslavia in the next months. On Monday, he requested a meeting with Mr Vladimir Semionov, the Soviet Ambassador, at which he expressed Bonn's satisfaction at Soviet readiness to resume a dialogue with the United States and underlined the role European states could play by increasing bilateral cooperation.

East-West relations will be the main theme of the Warsaw talks. But Herr Genscher will also seek to allay Polish fears of revanchism in West Germany, repeating statements he has made that Europe's frontiers are inviolable. In an important gesture, he will lay a wreath at Auschwitz.

## Threat of early Danish poll over UN vote

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

A political crisis is looming in Denmark after Mr Poul Schluter, the country's Conservative Prime Minister, threatened to call early general elections over Denmark's Nato role and the defence and foreign policies of his minority centre-right administration.

The leftist majority in the influential parliamentary foreign policy committee, led by the Opposition Social Democrats, recommended yesterday that Denmark, which now holds a seat on the United Nations Security Council, should abstain from voting for a controversial draft resolution

banning the first use of nuclear weapons globally.

The draft UN resolution, tabled by Cuba, East Germany and Hungary, is considered "propagandist" by the Danish Government, which has given the country's UN delegation instructions to vote against it at its disarmament committee stage this week, in defiance of the majority in the Danish Parliament, but in line with the stance of all Denmark's Nato allies except Greece.

The first result of the Government's move was an Opposition call for a parliamentary debate.

## Rajiv gives warning on Pakistan

Delhi. — Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, who flew to Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh, yesterday to file nomination papers for his old Amethi Lok Sabha seat, found time to warn the country that the modern weapons which Pakistan was stockpiling might be used against India. Mrs Menaka Gandhi, his sister-in-law, is filing her papers today to fight against him (Kuldip Nayar writes).

Addressing a conference of air force commanders in Delhi, he said that whenever there was "a build-up like this in Pakistan with outside link-up, invariably India had suffered."

Unlike his mother Mr Gandhi refrained from naming the United States, which is attacked for supplying the latest weapons. Leading article, page 19

## Mitterrand and Kohl pave way for US trip

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The resumption of East-West arms talks and the enlargement of the European community were the main topics discussed by President Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Kohl of West Germany at their summit here.

Monday evening's meeting came 10 days before Herr Kohl's official visit to the United States and a fortnight before the European summit in Dublin on December 3 and 4. Chancellor Kohl has already met Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, and Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, to seek their views on East-West relations and thus present a coordinated European view to President Reagan next week.

At a joint press conference after a working dinner at the Elysee palace on Monday night, Herr Kohl said it was "important that the friends and allies of the United States say clearly that 1985 must be the year of negotiation."

President Reagan had achieved a brilliant victory at the polls and was in a good position to resume discussions with Moscow, he said. "It is important to seize every opportunity to open a serious negotiation with the Soviet Union. I am convinced that the right moment has now come."

Turning to European affairs, President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl reaffirmed their desire to see Spain and Portugal enter the Community by January 1, 1986, although M Mitterrand emphasized the necessity first to examine the economic difficulties inherent in the enlargement of the EEC.

"It should be possible to find a compromise over a transition period of 10 years," M Mitterrand said.

Herr Kohl said it was essential to reach agreement on that question over the next two weeks because it would be "terrible for European politics if there was now a delay [to Spain and Portugal's entry] with unforeseeable consequences."

Asked about the alleged Libyan plot to kill certain Western leaders, including those of France and West Germany, President Mitterrand, who has come under severe criticism at home for agreeing to meet Colonel Gaddafi while Libyan troops were still in Chad, said with a dry smile: "if that happens, you will be told."

## Tamils kill 16 in raid on police station

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Sixteen policemen were killed yesterday when Tamil separatist rebels in Sri Lanka's northern province launched a massive attack on the police station at Chavakachcheri, about 10 miles from Jaffna.

The rebels attacked the police station and its adjoining barracks with guns and bombs after placing roadblocks on approach roads. Police sources in Colombo said that army reinforcements sent to assist the police had encountered roadblocks and mines.

The police loss of life was the heaviest in any single clash with the rebels. The previous worst loss of life among the armed services was when 13 soldiers were killed in a vehicle that was blown up by a landmine on July 24 last year.

On Monday a colonel was killed in a landmine explosion and with the death of the 16 policemen yesterday the total of service casualties rose to 113.

The Government yesterday posthumously promoted the colonel killed on Monday to the rank of Brigadier.

Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, the Minister of National Security, yesterday called on the people to honour the Brigadier's memory by acting responsibly and with caution.

## Plea to end hanging in Jamaica

By Colin Harding

Jamaica should drop the death penalty for murder, Amnesty International argues in a report published today. Hangings were resumed in 1980 after a four-year break, although a committee appointed by Parliament was still examining the issue. Twenty-four prisoners have since been executed.

The committee, headed by a former judge of the Trinidad and Tobago Supreme Court, Mr H. Aubrey Fraser, subsequently recommended that the death penalty should be phased out and that all sentences imposed before March 1981 should be commuted to life imprisonment. The committee said it could find no correlation between the crime rate and use of the death penalty.

A high rate of violent crime in Jamaica, including a large number of gang shootings, helps to account for the widespread popular support for hanging. But the Fraser Committee found little evidence that the death penalty had any deterrent value. Many of those sentenced to die were guilty of heat-of-the-moment killings and had never before been convicted of any crimes.

There were more than 150 prisoners under sentence of death when an Amnesty mission visited Jamaica in November 1983. Amnesty's report found that most were poor and uneducated.

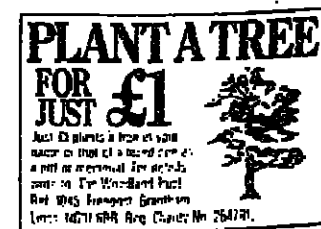
Jamaica: The Death Penalty. (Amnesty International, 5 Roberts Place, London EC1R 0EJ, £2).

## Siles Zuazo may quit

Señor Hernan Siles Zuazo, aged 71, Bolivia's left-wing President (above), faced with a six-day-old general strike and pressure from the right-wing Opposition, has offered to step down next August, according to his Interior Minister.

The President is prepared to cut his four-year term short by a year and call an early election on August 6, Señor Federico Alvarez Plata, the Interior Minister told journalists.

Señor Alvarez Plata said the President's decision had broken a deadlock in a national dialogue between political parties called by the Roman Catholic Church to resolve Bolivia's economic and political crisis.



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Instead of deserting you once we've clinched a sale, you'll find we're always on hand to do a bit of hand-holding,

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Not only will you find that we talk plain English, but the kind of English that was meant for businessmen and not technocrats.

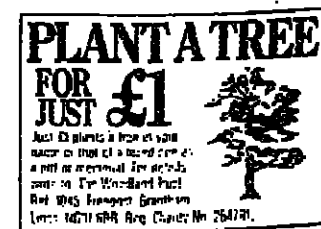
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If you'd like to put us to the test, then why not get in touch with us at the address or telephone number below.

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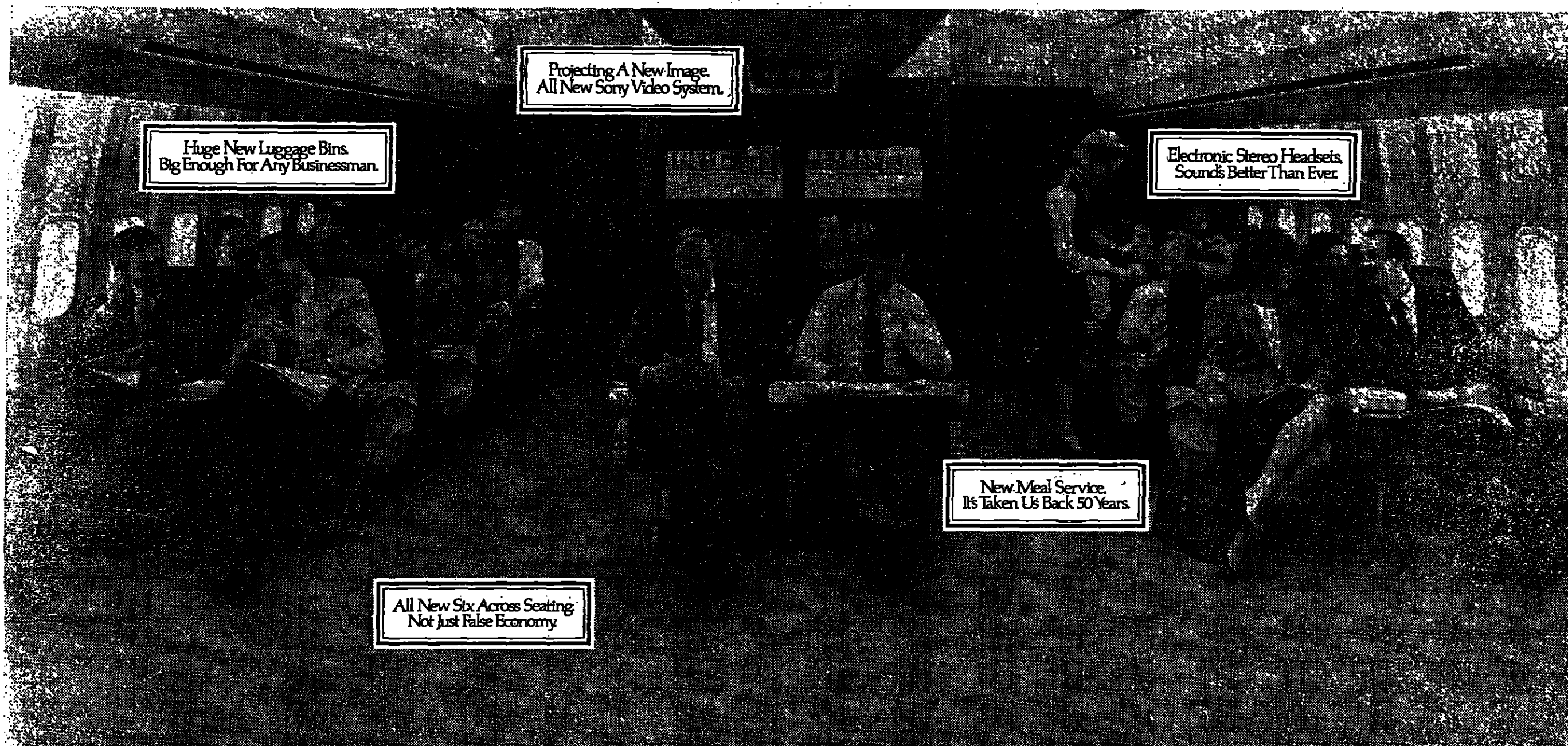
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movie buffs needn't worry, in its place is a brand new Sony video system.

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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Cocktail

Three...  
...of blue...  
...a couture...  
...materials...  
...and often...  
...over shiny...  
...the pace...  
...with even...  
...with soft...  
...From the...  
...come also...  
...or brass...  
...to welcome...  
...dressing...  
...where the...  
...ed up. The...  
...ingredient...



DAVID FIELDEN's Sunset Boulevard. Riched lame dress with spotted net skirt, to order from David Fielden, 337 King's Road, SW3. Shoes from d à Terre. Gold and diamond necklace and bracelet from Gucci.



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## Rattlesnake

1 measure black velvet  
2 parts flocked lame  
Dash of moc croc  
Squeeze a heart-shaped velvet  
bodice with snake print lame  
panel and knee-length skirt.  
Served up at Harrods, £159.

SWANKY MODES

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## Silk Stocking

1 measure wool jersey  
Dollop sparkling lame  
Twist sex appeal  
Tie a hip-hugging scarlet bow  
round a halter tube. £62.  
Swanky Modes, 106 Camden  
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## Thunderer

1 measure black mane  
Spoonful lace  
Sprinkling of sequins  
Short, more skirt set on a long  
sleeved sequin lace bodice.  
£340. Harrods, Panache, Liver-  
pool, Dressage, Southampton.

OPTIONS

BRUCE OLDFIELD

## On the Rocks

Large measure satin crepe  
Dice rhinestones  
Back buttons  
Sprinkle glitter down the sleeve  
and cuffs of a black crepe dress.  
£235 from Options at Austin  
Reed, Regent Street.

## Northern Comfort

Generous measure sequins  
2 cashmere cuffs  
1 ribbed hem  
Shake a V-necked sequined  
dress and add ribbing at sleeves  
and hem. £720 from Bruce  
Oldfield, 27 Beauchamp Place.



MURRAY ARBUTHNOT's Party Lady. Flocking, tulle, sequins, bodice on a black velvet sheath, also scarlet, white or all black. £265 from Murray Arbuthnot and Frederick Fox, 169 Sloane Street, SW1. Gold and hermitia bracelet and earrings, mosaic brooch from Gucci. £7. Dress and skirt, W1. Silver-plated twenties cocktail shaker from Grand P14 Antiquarian, 188 King's Road.

JACQUES AZAGURY's New Evening. The empire-style dress with sequins, lace, and organdie skirt, also scarlet and black. £425 from Jacques Azagury, 100 Regent Street, London. Shoes from Pinaud. Scarf from Pinaud. Bracelet from Pinaud. Earrings from Pinaud. Brooch from Pinaud. Coccodrillo collection from Gucci. £7. Our first choice. W1. Silver-plated twenties cocktail shaker from Grand P14 Antiquarian, 188 King's Road.



ANNE GOSCH

IAN VANDELLEN

## Hawaiian Peach

1 measure velvet  
Dash of lace  
Sleeve of satin  
Asymmetrical velvet dress with  
lace and sequins and skirt and  
bow. £365 from Pinaud. Shoes  
from Pinaud. Bracelet from Pinaud.  
Earrings from Pinaud. Brooch from Pinaud.

## Scarlet Screwdriver

1 large measure velvet  
Spoon of lace  
Dash of sequins  
Black velvet strapless short  
sleeved skirt with sequins and  
sequins. £250 from Pinaud.  
Shoes from Pinaud. Bracelet from Pinaud.  
Earrings from Pinaud. Brooch from Pinaud.

CAROLINE CHARLES

ROLAND KLEIN

NIPON

JUNICE WAINWRIGHT

ALEXON

## Tequila Sunset

1 part spot red  
1 part velvet  
2 naked shoulders  
Take a velvet bodice, white and  
scarlet, net skirt and drape  
£253. Caroline Charles, 11  
Beauchamp Place, SW3.  
Caroline's Collection, Guernsey.  
Christian Roberts.

## California Cool

1 measure striped satin  
Pinch of black jersey  
Twist of bow sash  
Take a slimy black vest top on  
a half-length satin skirt in  
black with a red or blue  
sash. £169. Roland Klein, 26a  
Brook Street, Harrods, Roberts,  
Christchurch, Foxy, Aberdeen.

## Reagan's Delight

1 measure scarlet wool crepe  
Dash of velvet  
Dollop of cream collar  
Take a generous measure of  
circle skirt on a button-up  
dress with velvet collar and  
and white collar and skirt bow.  
£159. Harrods, Harvey Nichols,  
Tizelle, Dea, Cheltenham.

## Black Velvet

1 measure velvet  
2 parts satin  
Dash of lace  
Take a generous measure of  
circle skirt on a button-up  
dress with velvet collar and  
and white collar and skirt bow.  
£159. Harrods, Harvey Nichols,  
Tizelle, Dea, Cheltenham.

## Modern Times

1 measure black lace  
Two equal parts  
Lace wool lingerie  
Shake, mix a short black lace  
sleeve, £120, add a black-belted  
sleeve, £29, also in red.  
Roni Alexon, 60 Conduit Street,  
W1 and Chesham, Chester  
and Nottingham.

## Put a sparkle on your face for the winter season

## BEAUTY REPORT

Your face as a priceless treasure - if not an antique - is the beauty theme for the winter season. Make-up gleams like jewels, the rich colours laid out together on a palette tray. Iridescent effects, spray-on sparkles and high lustre all give a sense of the rich and rare. The big-name houses even draw their inspiration from the great art treasures of the past.

A pearly shine to a lip-gloss and a shimmering golden khaki eye-shadow lights up the face we painted on the model on this page. The luminous colours come from Helena Rubinstein's Bijoux Colour Collection, which takes the gemstone shades and sets them in a palette.

Jewel Box Colours is the evocative name Yardley give to their latest eye effects, including eye-shadow duos (at £1.60) which mix a glistening garnet bronze with a frosted pearl or a sparkling gold Opulent Magenta. Colorfast from Max Factor have long-lasting lipsticks (£2.95) in their Rich as Rubies range that all have iridescent particles in the strong reds and pinks. The image is ritz, but the jewel colours come through to the mass market with Sainsbury's range that includes Ruby Fire, Fuchsia Quartz and Burnished Gold lipsticks (£1.35) with matching nail polish.

Sparkle and shimmer are not new for cosmetics, but research and technology have now refined the glitter looks. The silky Kauchio make-up, for example, comes gilded with flashes of gold or bronze for eye-shadow and cheek colour.

Opalescent finishes give a fashionably frosted effect to Maxi's Holiday on Ice collection of lustre lipsticks and nail enamels. They also make Ice Pink and Blue colouring pencils for drawing in eyes, and a fun roll-on body glitter in electric blue and green. Glitter sprays are another way of painting on a party look, used for hair as well by a generation for whom coloured hair is a litmus test of style. Eleanor Moore's glitter sprays in gold, silver or rainbow effects are on sale at British Home Stores.

A Grand Tour travelling trunk sets the tone for Lancôme's autumn make-up, rich in leather browns and dull brass. It could be just what we need to keep up with the forays to far-flung places and lost civilizations that are a potent theme for the leading beauty houses. Estée Lauder drew her inspiration for the season from Colours from Primitive Worlds, which means a subtle blend of warm ceramic and cooler stoneware, the spicy glow of tribal masks and totems, the subtle glimmer of bronzes.

The Lost Colours of Samarkand have been unearthed by

Revlon, whose shades are based on brown and coral, lit with frosty rose-pink lipstick or the soft metallic gleam of glamorous gold eye-shadow. Made-moiselle Chanel's famous coromandel screens that gave an exotic touch to her Paris apartment have given their name and glowing colours to Coromandel eye-shadows, imperial red lips and Chinese gold shadow.

The ultimate in iridescents is Yves Saint Laurent Beauté's lipstick (£6) in fire-flame red, pearled with pink and named Amaranthe, the poetic flower that we call Love lies Bleeding.

Playing with colour is the message that keeps coming through the cosmetic ranges from Ultima II's Great Designer Colours, all strong and subtle, based on reds and browns, through to Elizabeth Arden's provocatively named Colourplays in vibrant gingers and pinks.

The outrageous and artistic effects created by the post-punks, who use their faces as a canvas, is now having an effect on cosmetic houses on the young wavelength. Dramatic Art is how No 7 describe their palette of rich and burnished

colours with pearl and enamel effects in the Jaipur and Kashmir nail and lip colours. The Boots 17 range has that silvery sixties space-age feel to its Metallix range, offered in a cosmetic kit called Colour Cabaret (£6.95). Miner's shine-on colour and lip-gloss wand (99p) gives opalescent effects to match the electric blues and brilliant pinks of the eye-colours of their Shooting Star collection. Mary Quant simply calls her high-tech colours Out Of This World.

From Mary Quant this month comes a book\* to tell you how to use colour, not just in make-up but for fashion. Employing basic photographs and stylish sketches, Mary Quant, who must rate as the beauty world's Peter Pan, offers some sound advice and fun ideas for young dressing.

Barbara Daly will be forever pinned down as the make-up artist who made up Princess Diana's face on her wedding day. Her practical and informative book\* for Marks and Spencer, shows, in clear pictures, the tricks of the trade.

Those women who think that a battery of cosmetics is all you need will be surprised to learn that to Barbara Daly the single most important factor is the light you make up by - soft daylight for daytime make-up and twin anglepoises tuned on you for night-time.

The professional beauty seems to be the latest starring role for a group of American actresses, who like us to believe that we can look like them at the touch of an eye-pencil. You get an awful lot of Victoria Principal in her new beauty book\*, and some good advice.

Additional material by Christine Pinnell

\*Colour by Quant, Octopus Books, £7.95; Make-up Made Easy, by Barbara Daly, from Marks & Spencer; The Beauty Principal, by Victoria Principal, Hamlyn, £8.95.

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**VANESSA'S DIARY**

Wed. End of term at cookery class. Had to present home work for assessment. Looked at my cannon ball Christmas pud, my gloomy glacé fruits, and my petrified petit fours. As for my miserable marions and feeble fondants - realised Something Must Be Done.

Rushed round to Fortnum and stocked up with a selection of their Christmas munchies. Presented these as all my own work.

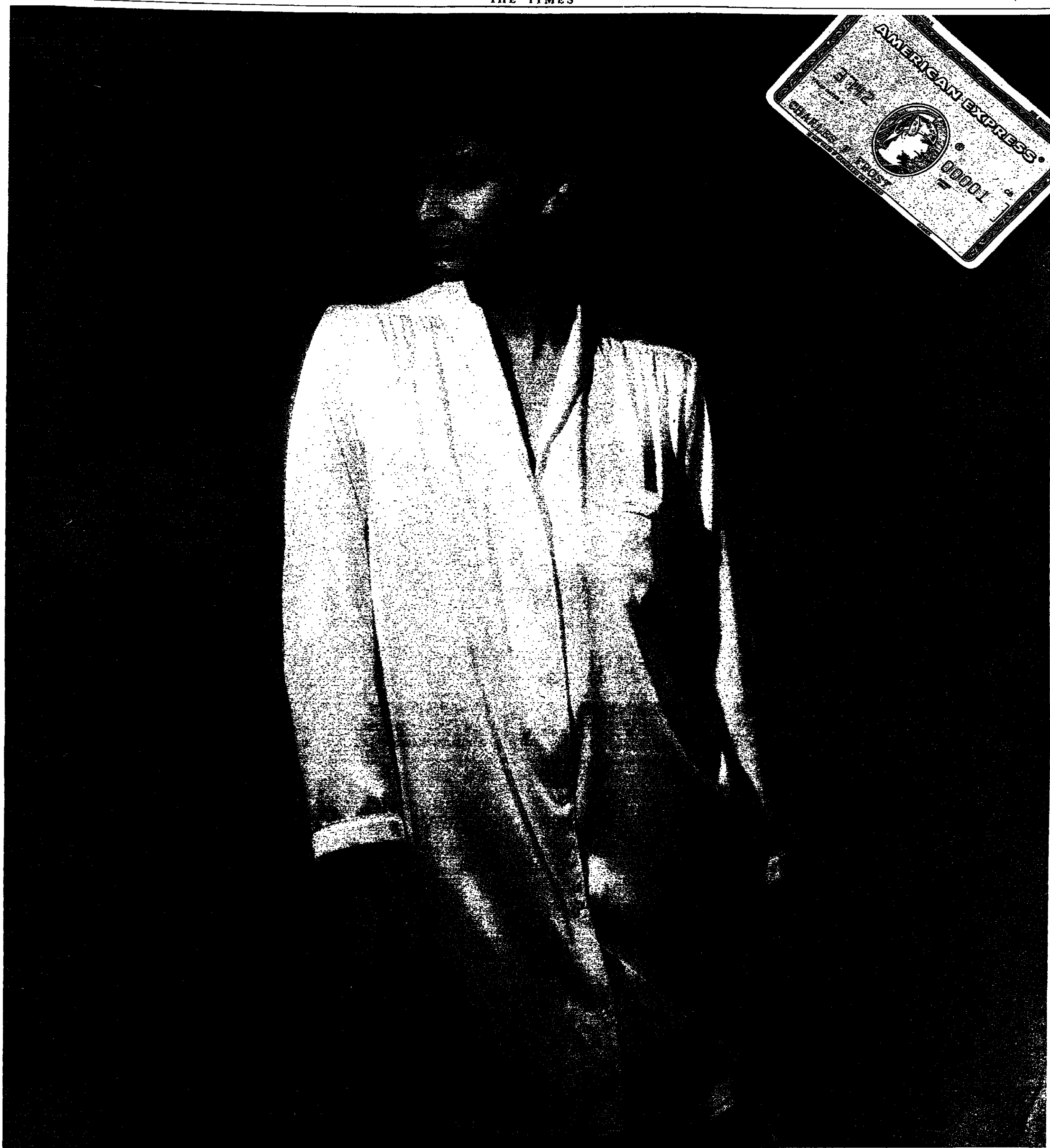
Everything absolutely spiffing - glacé fruits gleaming with succulence, petit fours like petit fives, Christmas pud like mother made, and pruneaux that couldn't be more fourrés. Not to mention choice chocs, fabulous fondants, and cherries drenched in cognac.

Won Firsts for everything. Owned up, and was given Special Prize for Initiative instead.

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## SPECTRUM 1

Charles Knevitt looks at how the architect Richard Seifert redrew London's skyline . . .

## Brickbats and mortar

Ask the man on the Chatham omnibus to name Britain's leading post-war architect and the chances are that Colonel Richard Seifert will be in the top three. Sir Basil Spence and John Poulson would be my guess as the other two, for their very different reasons, with Sir Hugh Casson a plausible fourth. The colonel, who will be 74 on Sunday, and is the subject of a major London exhibition, serves his place in the history of rebuilding London after the Blitz as the most prolific and commercially successful architect of the era. While Wren built less than 80 prominent landmarks in the capital, Seifert has built hundreds. Virtually all are of a scale and design which make them instantly recognizable, and intrusive.

Look across the West End and there is Centre Point. In the City, the NatWest Tower, Britain's tallest at 600ft. Knightsbridge, the Park Tower hotel, with the Penta hotel and Royal Garden hotel not too far away, in Cromwell Road and

prevalent values. Among them are banks, pension funds, and insurers, developers who put the seals together with estate agents and government at all levels through regulation and control. Patronage of this character has produced an age marked by a few good buildings but no great architecture. Seifert attributes his success to hard work, dedication to his clients, a flexible approach and the need to keep pace with new materials and techniques leading to innovation through technology. Add to those factors immense personal charm, an intimate knowledge of planning law, skilled negotiation with officials and a flair for coming up with the appropriate image of the year.

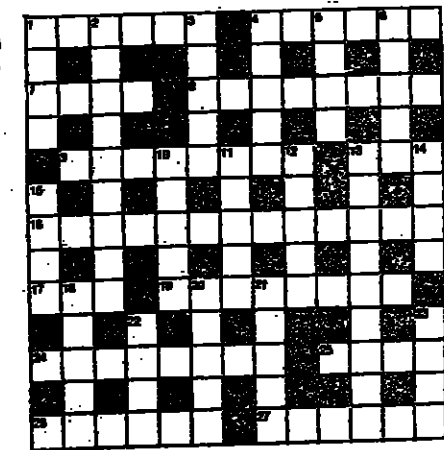
Seifert set up in practice on his own account 50 years ago. Apart from the war years he was building at a modest pace, houses (individual and estates) in north London, and industrial schemes such as Hove Dean,

near Brighton. Although he is anxious now to play down the influence of any one client, the rise and rise of the architect during the "Property Boom" phenomenon can be pinned down to, in Seifert's own words, "being in the right place at the right time". Seifert's lucky break came in the early 1930s, the place was Marylebone Road. When Seifert was in his early 40s the man who was to become his most important client was in his mid-20s. That client was Harry Hyams, who developed a speculative office block which became known as Woolworth House with his two partners, Jack Rose and Felix Fensholt. Speculative office blocks for Hyams' empire were the bread and butter of the colonel's practice for the next 15 years. Woolworth House, completed in 1955 but not until four years later, is probably his best building, though noticeable by its absence from the exhibition. There followed Space House in Kingsway, Planet House in Baker Street, Centre Point, London Bridge House and Drapers Gardens, among the best known. The last of these was let to National Westminster Bank which, the colonel claims, led directly to the NatWest Tower commission. "A grateful client always comes back", he says.

Hyams made £27m by the age of 39 largely thanks to the diligence of his principal architect, between 1955 and 1966 Seifert's practice grew from about 12 employees to about 200, with a turnover hovering around £25m a year, thanks to his developer's patronage. But if the practice stopped expanding with the 1974 property crash, then it also diversified into other types of work and into working abroad. An hotel in Turkey, a bank in Cairo, a bank headquarters in Lisbon, a marina in Mexico and a mixed commercial development in the United States are among current projects, as well as the proposed

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 501)

- ACROSS  
1 Rural (6)  
4 Soldier's holdall (6)  
7 Columbus's second ship (4)  
8 Sorcerer's art (8)  
9 Lacrimal secretion (8)  
13 Explore (3)  
16 Circle edge (13)  
17 Crew (3)  
19 Appalling (8)  
24 Follower (8)  
25 Discontinue (4)  
26 Film cutter (6)  
27 New S Wales capital (6)



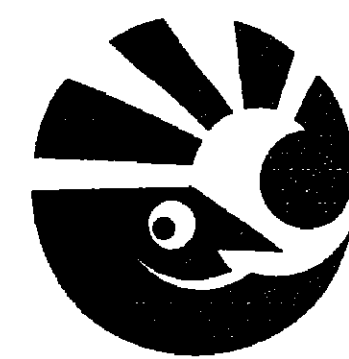
- DOWN  
1 Skating arena (4)  
2 Jerusalem High council (9)  
3 Frightened (5)  
4 Humming instrument (5)  
5 Sod (4)  
6 Concur (5)  
10 Spherical (5)  
11 Ransack (5)  
12 Peated (5)

- 13 S African homeland (9)  
14 Joy (4)  
15 Pond film (4)  
18 Improve (5)  
20 Large stream (5)  
21 Wall hanging (5)  
22 Insinuate (4)  
23 Moray Firth river (4)

SOLUTION TO No 500  
ACROSS: 1 Muffed 5 Josh 8 Noisy 9 Sand bar 11 Ignorant 13 Grid 15 Seannad Eireann 17 Adam 18 Penumbra 21 Element 22 Basic 23 Arab 24 Debase  
DOWN: 2 Union 3 Fly 4 Disinterested 5 Junk 6 Siberia 7 Snails pace 10 Redundancy 12 Roan 14 Urdu 16 Amateur 19 Basis 20 Verb 22 Bib

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Miles Kington

This is the last piece I shall write before returning to my native Russia. I feel I must try to explain why I am taking this major step. I first came to the West about 9 years ago as a very junior member of a humour and satire magazine, and stayed with the others west back. I did not expect I just became lost at Heathrow, and spent days wandering around the airport, sometimes seeing my luggage going in the opposite direction. Instead of sinking into emotional despair, as many a Russian would, I sent an account of my experiences to *Pravda* magazine, where it was published as an example of international domestic humour. I soon found that I had many of the requisites of an English comic writer of the old school - that is, I was accident-prone, mis-read instructions on packages, had washing-machines that broke down, and went to the wrong place on holiday. The KGB made several attempts to kidnap me and take me back to Russia but, as I was always turning up at the wrong rendezvous, going home to the wrong house and getting into a bus going the wrong way, they soon gave up; they simply couldn't find me. (It is my belief, by the way, that the West's major secret weapon against Communism is

inefficiency. The Communist world can never believe that the West is capable of being as inefficient as they are.) I duly changed my name from Miles Kontunov, acquired a family, house and Barclaycard, and even developed a tolerance to your almost unbearable mild winters. But I now realize that I have been bitterly unhappy the whole time I have been here. A Russian cut off from his mother soil is like a tree growing underwater. Not a day has passed without my missing my sister and brother, Dasha and Lada, my parents, my friends and my little dog, who in my absence has grown up to be a big dog and, indeed, has been dead since 1972. All these years I could have been close to them, writing humorous articles about them, using them as humorous fodder. I miss everything about Russia. A Westerner cannot possibly understand how a Russian humorist misses the queues, the bureaucracy, the amiable corruption, the way Stalin pops in and out of favour, I miss the long winter nights, the snow in the trees, the

warmth of the breath of a million vodka-drinkers (Vodka, of course, does not smell. That is how we know when a man is drunk in Russia: his breath reeks of nothing). From time to time I have bumped into other Russians here and the aching nostalgia increases. I once encountered Svetlana Peters at Heathrow in 1976 (I was still looking for my luggage). She, of course, hated to be thought of as the daughter of Stalin, which was one reason she kept changing her name. "You are Svetlana!" I greeted her. "Daughter of the great tyrant, Joseph Peters!" She gave me an icy look and swept on. She was an American star by then, of course, a sort of Svetlana Turner. And who knows, I may meet her again in Moscow, at the place where we are trained for press conferences. For later today I am due to fly out of Britain and never see these shores again. So, it is farewell - and my parting message is: if you find my luggage, you can keep it. LATER: I have made a terrible mistake. I arrived at Heathrow on time. Unfortunately, the flight left from Gatwick. The KGB have sent me a message to say that I am a hopeless case, and no longer welcome. So please ignore this article: I shall be back here tomorrow as usual. Waiter, another vodka!

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## SPECTRUM 2

... while experts examine the controversial results

**The Times invited six commentators to take a critical look at half a century of Richard Seifert's architecture**

### LATE JAZZ-AGE

**Simon Jenkins:** Colonel Seifert's architecture is a manifestation of an economic phenomenon which took place in the late-1950s and early-1960s. He was a master of plot ratios and of using new planning laws which enabled more and more building to be crammed on to small city-centre sites.

Centre Point, his most famous building, became a symbol of the property boom of the 1960s. It is in a style which might come to be called Late-Jazz - it's certainly not Rock! The cantilevers, arches and lozenge-shaped patterns which he employed became the signature of the age and a distinctive and recognizable style, unlike the anonymous glass, steel and concrete boxes produced by his contemporaries. He also designed some desperately ugly buildings. But some of his work will merit preservation.

Simon Jenkins is political editor, The Economist, and former editor of the London Evening Standard

### RURITANIAN

**Gillian Darley:** There are dozens of architectural practices whose buildings receive neither awards nor reviews. Romantic fiction, rather than literature, their work is all-pervasive. It is no accident that Richard Seifert's office is the best-known of these - the Barbara Cartland of the trade, to stretch a metaphor. Here are architects who talk developers' language.

Recently, Seifert's style has ranged from the feebly suggestible Ruritanian (the Shaftesbury Avenue fire station) to the bland (NatWest Tower). Not all are commercial or structural triumphs, either. Yet judging him, posterity will see a tireless man unerringly reflecting the values of his time in a society where second-rate goods find no shortage of buyers.

Gillian Darley is a freelance architectural writer and journalist.

### HALF A CENTURY

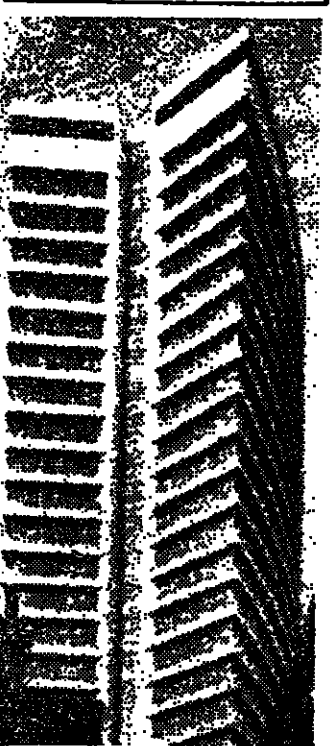
**John Harris:** Colonel Seifert has been a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects for 50 years. No other architect in the history of the institute has built so much and so

changed the face of London. One can only recall Alfred Waterhouse and Sir Gilbert Scott.

The Heinz Gallery is not a Design Council. Its role over 50 exhibitions since 1972 has been to present all shades of professional endeavour without prejudice and with dignity. It can only be instructive to examine and witness what Colonel Seifert and his office have accomplished. In my bicycling days I passed Woolworth House frequently and it strikes me as one of the best buildings in Marylebone Road and perhaps as Seifert's best building.

John Harris is curator, RIBA Drawings Collection, the Heinz Gallery.

### ZIGZAGGING



**Bridget Cherry:** In the Buildings of England volume of *Cities of London and Westminster* (3rd edition 1973), Seifert scores as many entries as Sir Gilbert Scott (joint second after Wren). But successful architect-client relationships spell quantity, not always quality. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner did not object to Seifert's quieter work (3 Gracechurch Street was "a very satisfactory design") but detested the coarseness and superficiality of the remorseless zigzagging facades of Centre Point: "Who would want such a building as its image?"

Those jerky rhythms may be historically interesting as part of the swing against the more austere aspects of the modern movement. But the buildings are hardly great architecture. In my view Drapers Gardens is the best of Seifert's buildings of the 1960s - sleeker and less gimmicky than most of its contemporaries.

Bridget Cherry is joint editor of The Buildings of Europe.

### 57 VARIETIES

**Piers Gough:** For once the Heinz Gallery seems well named for the exhibition of the architectural varieties of Richard Seifert. Canned architecture is nothing like the real thing but can be an impressive operation.

Speculative office building is second only to mass housing as the most prolific genre type this century. Yet it has no masterpieces, because, in my view, they are designed by developers' hack architects. Seifert is the doyen of these businessmen, the Wizard of the Plot Ratio and Bomb Damage Grants.

One cannot help but have a sneaking admiration for such an operator and indeed he was the first to import various ideas and styles from America. But his buildings chose always to be characterized by a humphish insensitivity that has ruined our cities in the post-war years.

Not surprisingly in such a huge production there are some vicarious excitements; Space House in Kingsway and the Park Tower Hotel in Knightsbridge, and the black shiny Alfred Place and Euston Square are my favourites.

Piers Gough is an architect and partner in Campbell, Zogolovitch Wilkinson and Gough.

### FAST-FOOD

**Charles Jencks:** Law, which says that the bad tends to drive out the good, operates in many if not all areas of mass-culture, as every citizen on the High Street knows. And the reasons are not hard to fathom. Fast-food-architecture cannot be even as good as a Big Mac - layered with real bacon and cheese - because architecture cannot be standardized and mass-produced at that level. All his sub-Marcel Breuer buildings have a corn-on-the-cob character; if only they were edible (these include Space House and Centre Point).

Since 1974 Seifert has recanted. His views have changed on high-rise housing; and he has changed from Modernism to Post-Modernism, and that should be welcomed. His schemes now are better scaled and more fitting. But it's time he made the next step and recanted again - on high-velocity architecture in general; or else broke up his mega-commissions and shared them with good, under-worked designers.

Charles Jencks is an architect and author of Post Modern Architecture.

Seifert Architecture is at the Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, London W1, until Friday, December 21. It is open Monday-Friday, 11am-5pm, and Saturday 10am-1pm. Admission is free.



The changing face of London: Seifert seen behind his creations, from left, NatWest Tower, London Bridge House, Space House, and Woolworth House

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One great advantage of the Morecambe field is that it belongs to British Gas. This means that output can more easily be controlled to help ensure in cold winter weather that customers' needs for gas are met.

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### HOW THE GAS PEOPLE ARE PUTTING SOMETHING AWAY FOR A RAINY DAY

Another ingenious and massive development which will help cope efficiently with winter demand is taking place in the partially depleted Rough gas field in the North Sea. Gas will be pumped into the field in the summer, and stored there till needed.

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## THE ARTS

# Hy Hill surveys autumn on Broadway

## Britain teaches a lesson in voice-projection

New York critics have been wondering if it were spring. This confusion of the beginning of the theatre season with its frenzied end is numerical: few remember an autumn when so many shows opened. As usual, the quality of the work varies enormously. Partly because quantity precludes in-depth discussion and partly because even a middling feast in place of famine is cause for gratitude, let us proclaim the gladsome tidings of most shows and leave wringing of hands between the lines.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's *Cyrano de Bergerac* and *Much Ado About Nothing* have been received with general ecstasy. Even if both productions were duds, the proof the company gives that well-trained voices can be clearly heard without microphones in a barn like the Gershwin Theatre is a point that cannot be overstressed with American producers, directors, actors and drama teachers. Canned sound will always short-circuit the flow between live actors and theatre-goers.

Among other classical revivals, the only saving grace of *Toby Robertson's* production of *Love's Labour's Lost* at the

Circle Repertory Company is the valiant spirit of the actors. One of the finest realistic companies in the United States, Circle Rep has been struggling for years to master classical style, as yet to no avail. A new troupe, the Harbor Shakespeare Festival, mounted a lively version of *The Tamer Tamed* which demonstrated why John Fletcher's 1611 spoof of *The Taming of the Shrew* is so seldom revived.

Finishing first in the contemporary revival class is *Pacific Overtures*. Fran Soeder's staging in Off-Broadway's Promenade Theatre compensates with inventiveness for what is lost of the scenic grandeur of the 1976 Broadway production. Sliding screens, fold-out set pieces and cloths substitute for flying sets, and with the help of synthesizers a five-piece orchestra does as much honour to Stephen Sondheim's score as the 30 Broadway musicians.

The gain in intimacy is of great value. We know and perhaps care more about the major characters, and the pretentiousness of Harold Prince's stridently political original staging is gone. While spoofing of such minor characters as geisha girls and

foreign admirals now looks campy - jarring spoofs of spoofs - this second look at a controversial musical proves it an enthralling experiment in combining western and oriental theatrical pyrotechnics. These may seldom warm the heart, but rarely fail to ignite the imagination.

After the Fall (Playhouse 91) is held up by Frank Langella's charm and humour. Arthur Miller's whining protagonist has neither of these traits, but Mr Langella's graceful force-feeding makes this revival bearable. Though sabotaged by a poodle haircut and hideous costumes and makeup, Dianne Wiest gives an intensely emotional and multicoloured portrayal of the character arguably inspired by Marilyn Monroe, and the scenes between her and Mr Langella build towards conflagration.

In Clifford Odets's *The Country Girl* (Chelsea Playhouse), Hal Holbrook as the alcoholic actor and Jeffrey DeMunn as his director do much fine work, but sometimes overact to dam the gap made by a one-dimensional portrayal of the title character, which kills the play's central conflict.

One Broadway entry faded



Frank Langella's charm and humour sustaining *After the Fall*, building towards conflagration with Diane Wiest

fast. The musical *Quilters* (Jack Lawrence Theatre) may be most notable as the show which excited 11 personable actresses but excited little in the set - the quilts onstage and in the lobby. Having a struggle is *Alone Together* (Music Box), a modestly amusing descendant of countless sex and domestic comedies through the mid-Sixties.

Of the four one-person shows

which opened, only Jo Sullivan in *I Hear Music*... of Frank Loesser and friends (Ballroom Theatre) is likely to survive. A cabaret of songs related to the careers of Loesser and Miss Sullivan (his widow), interspersed with anecdotes about their lives, the show is sung and spoken with grace and spirit, and breezily staged by Donald Saddler.

In *Zelda* (American Place

Theatre), Olga Bellin gives an impassioned performance of F. Scott Fitzgerald's dippy and drippy wife, Alec McCowen's Kipling lasted only 12 performances - a pity, but his producers were ill-advised to put it on Broadway. A questionable Broadway survivor is *Whoopi Goldberg* (Lyceum Theatre). The name of this black monologues is made up, but her talent is genuine. She is a gifted

character actress, though less able as a writer. She invents routines (a junkie in Europe, a Jamaican in America, a wine male tap dancer, a child longing to be white) which have sparkling passages but ramble and run on. Mike Nichols, who discovered Miss Goldberg and supervised her Broadway debut, would have done her more kindness to bring her along slowly.

## Theatre

### Feeble sequel

Chance Visitor  
Palace, Watford

Considering how few European plays reach the London stage, I am reluctant to breathe a word against any management that keeps its door open to Milan and Moscow. However, Alexei Arbusov's latest picture of Soviet private lives comes as a decidedly feeble sequel even to *The Promise and Old Times*; not to mention Reinhardt's recent film *Private Life* - a tough-minded and truthful work by a companion old-timer. *Chance Visitor* tells the story of Lyuba, a woman doctor whose astronomer husband abandons her for a younger woman after 20 years of marriage. Simultaneously, she receives a visit from her husband's cousin. Desperate, she scowls. Leather-jacketed Muscovite of no settled occupation, who hits the Cognac and offends everybody in the house before whisking the grief-stricken wife out to a candle-lit dinner, where, by a thought process that eluded me, each confers some kind of comfort on the other.

If you regard Arbusov as a gentle humanitarian smuggling small consignments of liberal opinion past the Soviet censorship, I suppose this piece could be decoded as a plea for the kind of citizens who get branded as hooligans and parasites. What remains at face value, though, is a piece that tells you remarkably little except that marriage is no safer under socialism than anywhere else.

There is nothing actually implausible in the story. But, in Leon Rubin's production, it combines banality and mystery in equal proportion. A band strikes up in the deserted restaurant and Lyuba pricks up her ears: "That's Johann Strauss," she says, "passing like my youth", and executes a little solo whirl. Similarly, there are sage reflections from the old grannie (Rosamund Greenwood) and tearfully embittered exiles by the teenage daughter. But how the menacing Denis got his car, or Lyuba crashed it, remain unexplained. Her husband is first introduced as an absent-minded professor, which is no preparation for seeing him marching in to announce his forthcoming desertion.

Ariadne Nicolaev's translation abounds in tin-eared lines like "My heart keeps playing me up, and my wife is glued to the television set", and a sense of translator's English spreads out to engulf the cast's gestures and rhythm, and their long, graceless exits over Fran Thompson's hazardously ramped set. Barbara Jefford brings her accustomed spirit and intelligence to Lyuba, but it is uphill work.

Irving Wardle

● The Scottish Arts Council's 1984 autumn book awards, valued at £600 each, have gone to George Mackay Brown for *Time in a Red Coat*, Liz Lochhead for *Dreaming of Frankenstein*, Frank Kuppner for *A Bad Day for the Sun*, Dymphna Maclean for *Night Calls on Ardnamurchan*, Brian McCabe for *Spring's Witch* and Agnes Owens for *Gentlemen of the West*.

## Television

### Meandering through misery

Anne Devlin's *The Long March*, on BBC1 last night, directed by Chris Parr, who has had a hand in better things, had the length all right but not the briskness. It was more of a meander through the sadness of Ulster. If the tragedy of it all was meant to be the message, then we knew it already.

Helen, played by Marcella Riordan, was back to Mum and Dad after ten years in England, leaving a husband behind and picking up relationships complicated originally it seemed and further confused by the political situation. She is soon researching for an old boyfriend, a Catholic university lecturer unhappily married to a non-Catholic, and involved

with her assistant, a young man, tactfully played by Adrian Dunbar, who proves to be a member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

The political background was that of the blanket protest and the hunger strikes. The relationships were all confused and the characters stereotyped. Only Helen's father, immersed in trade union affairs and local politics, given substance by James Ellis, convinced.

Where Helen stood politically was unclear - most unusual for Ulster people. She also appeared fairly feeble. The boyfriend exploits her physically and her university chum financially, by jumping, bail,

Helen, too, takes off, and returns, strangely as a painter now with an exhibition in the city, to find her parents under threat of having their house burned down because her father's attitude to the hunger strikers is considered ambiguous.

This is averted by the parish priest arriving to announce that the hunger strikers, following a statement from the Secretary of State, are taking food. The mob, who looked most unconvincing, disperse. Painter Helen is left outside looking at the moon and wondering, perhaps, as many of us might have been doing for some time, "Where next?"

Dennis Hackett

## Theatre in Scotland

### The Power of the Dog

Lyceum Studio, Edinburgh

"My first answer... to the question 'What is history?' is that it is a continuous process of interaction between the historian and his facts," wrote E. H. Carr, "an unending dialogue between the present and the past." On one level, these are the themes of Howard Barker's latest play, performed by Joint Stock; he explores the gap between experience and interpretation. On a broader level, this allows him to examine the limits to any medium of communication and the perversion of truth this allows during war.

The start is an "historical" moment. At the meeting between Stalin and Churchill to divide up Europe, their inability to comprehend one another renders their momentous decisions almost arbitrary. Going on to talk about history, they become less and less able to communicate through the medium of their interpreters. Only when Stalin breaks off to express his fear that he will himself be painted out of history, re-created as a non-fact by his removal from photographic images, does Churchill briefly understand.

Barker then goes on to explore the area between what happens in war and what is represented, between individual experience and the impossibility of communicating it. In a series of scenes, each given a photo-caption in the programme that simplifies its meaning, we are shown individuals caught up in the reality of

war. All are concerned with telling or obscuring the truth on different levels - through photographs, letters, poetry, film, even science. But no one, not even the intelligence officer (Hugh Fraser), can come to terms with the question of what really happened. Through the middle of all this wanders Iona (Stephanie Fayerman), a beautiful former model, whose dispassionate record of history is made up of a series of photographs of arbitrary atrocities, with herself in the foreground of each one. It is ultimately she, Stalin's diametric opposite, who is chosen to take the photograph of him that he thinks he yearns for, the unbiased and factual account.

The truth is confused, shifted, lost at all levels. For Galina, a Russian student trying to capture the war on film, the urgent task of art is to bridge the gap. She envisages "whole" film, a medium employing three screens that present the audience with objectivity, subjectivity and possibility all at once, but comes to a crisis verging on madness when she realizes that any art form, to be true, must employ a fourth option - the possibility of self-negation. As an ironic device, she brings up the point where Barker takes off: how do you use a medium of communication to express the limited capacity of any medium to communicate the truth?

Barker draws convincing characters, caught in emotional and logical traps, struggling to maintain integrity and individuality against the horrible force of something that cannot be expressed. He is at his best here, and where he expresses the complexity of his themes through humour, strong visual

image and rich, poetic dialogue. Many of the scenes are brought vividly to life under Kenny Ireland's direction, and there are some strong, inventive performances from the cast. Peter Sproule gives us a marvellous likeness of Churchill. Ultimately, however, the play becomes bogged down in its own complexity: there are so many layers that they obscure comprehension. This may, of course, be the point - Barker introduces the neat device of a clown, an anti-fool, who does not understand what is happening, despite his wisecracks, and who gently pokes fun at the obscurity of the play itself.

Sarah Hemming

● *The Power of the Dog* is at the Lyceum until Saturday, and next month at The Tron, Glasgow. It comes to the Hampstead Theatre on January 22.

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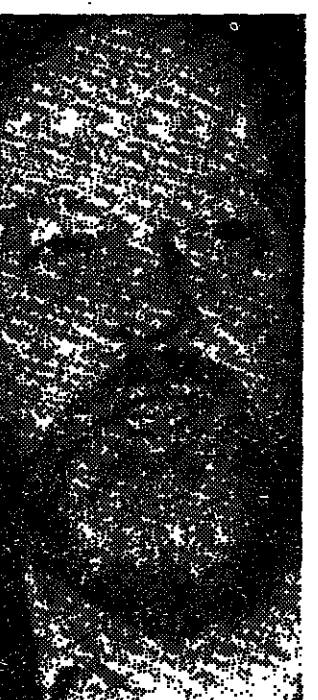
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### Paul Bartel (left), famous for *Eating Raoul*, whose film *Not for Publication* opens in London this week, has a proven fondness for the grotesque and cynical, alleviated by the wit and charm with which he portrays even the worst of human excesses: interview by John Preston

With *Eating Raoul* having scored a notable success at the box office, Bartel, for the first time in his life, found his bank account advancing deep into the black. A large chunk of these new found profits went towards helping the director Jim Jarmusch complete his film *Stranger Than Paradise*, which won him the Best New Director award at this year's Cannes Festival. "I was terribly impressed by the freshness of it and the sense of great originality."

Despite his taste for experiment and his fondness for the grotesque, Bartel remains firmly grounded in the mainstream traditions of the American cinema: happy to work within existing genres while gleefully subverting the conventions of those genres to his own ends. "I hope I am able to bring to my films my own compulsions and points of view. There is an element of cynicism in my work and in my personality too. I suppose I've been accused of crudity on a number of occasions and it's true that the cruder elements in my films are partly sensationalistic and intended to intrigue audiences. I hope though that they are offset by a certain amount of charm and discretion."

Bartel may view the world of studio politics and vast budgets with a good deal of suspicion, but in one respect at least he is in line with the Hollywood establishment. Recently he was voted into the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and he hopes to be sitting on the panel picking this year's Oscar nominations for foreign films. "The Academy has an average age of about 95 and the mentality of very old Hollywood. Conservative, easily scandalized, and easily confused. I'm there to provide some new blood." And also, one cannot help thinking, to hasten the demise of the old.

Since making *Not for Publication* Bartel has finished another film, a comedy Western with Tab Hunter of all people, ominously titled *Last in the Dust*. Currently waiting to go into production is a "little werewolf picture in which being a werewolf is a metaphor for compulsive antisocial behaviour". After which he is lined up to write and direct a "comedy cliffhanger musical" intended to be seen first on television in 15-minute episodes and then lumped together for the cinema. "I'd like to make as many different types of films as possible. Certainly I don't feel as if I have arrived at my ultimate destination yet in terms of either style or subject-matter."

After film school in Italy (Bertolucci was a classmate), Bartel became immersed in the New York "underground" film scene of the late Sixties. He directed a couple of shorts and then made his feature film debut in 1973 with a suitably bizarre affair called *Private Parts*, which drew encouraging notices and came to the attention of Roger Corman. "I learnt a lot of things from Corman, among them the desirability of making films less than 90 minutes long so that they can fit on to four reels and into one shipping case. It's a lesson I've never forgotten. I much prefer making films for

medium to low budgets. I somehow just feel more comfortable within those parameters."

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## Paying court to the comedies of old

A large, lugubrious looking man with a manner to match ("Could you please smile a bit," exhorted the photographer, aggrieved reply: "I am smiling a bit"), Bartel has never shied away from pandering to the less refined side of prevailing tastes in his films to date: from *Death Race 2000*, where contestants in a futuristic transcontinental car race scored points for every person run down along the way (a blind nun on a bicycle scored highest), to *Eating Raoul*, a satire on Californian sexual morals in which a staid married couple systematically bump off a selection of Los Angeles "swingers" in order to raise enough money to open their own vegetarian restaurant. But what distinguishes Bartel from his more crassly-inclined colleagues, and has helped secure him a substantial cult reputation, is his knack of portraying the worst excesses of human behaviour with a good deal of wit and charm, thus defusing any impulse towards moral indignation.

In *Not for Publication*, Bartel has moved into rather less contentious territory with what he calls a "Valentine to the comedies of the Thirties, in particular those of Frank Capra and Ernst Lubitsch". Nancy Allen plays the plucky girl reporter on a paper gone horribly to seed, who resolves to restore its fortunes to their former glory. "After *Eating Raoul* I wanted to do something that had a very different tone to

it, something lighter and sweeter," he says. "I had actually co-written the script 20 years ago and no one had been the least bit interested in putting up the money. But I thought the time may be right to resurrect it. The plot was constructed in the manner of comedies of the Thirties, and the heroine is very much in the mould of those independent, somewhat cynical women that Jean Arthur used to play. But I also wanted to add a slightly contemporary edge to it and work against the grain of the sentimentality. The central idea of the film is that in the end the good guys don't always win and the bad guys don't always lose. People learn to make accommodations."

While Bartel nurses an abiding affection for old Hollywood comedies, he is also a great fan of *Ealing* comedies. *Eating Raoul*, in which he also starred, owed more than a passing nod of recognition to *Kind Hearts and Coronets* and Bartel has clearly assimilated that old *Ealing* trick of rigorously underplaying in the face of mounting mayhem. "I have always liked playing on the disparity between naturalism

and artificiality. It's a wonderfully fertile ground for comedy as, of course, is the challenge of trying to persuade an audience to identify and sympathize with rather reprehensible characters."

So voluble was Bartel in his admiration for *Kind Hearts and Coronets* while publicizing *Eating Raoul* that he was asked by Universal to write an Americanized version of the film as a vehicle for Eddie Murphy and Robin Williams. With the actor shifted to Texas and racial conflict drafted in to shore up the diminished sense of social resentment, this would have been guaranteed to send blood pressure soaring among purists on this side of the Atlantic. However, Universal were less than taken with Bartel's treatment and it is now being rewritten for Dustin Hoffman.

After film school in Italy (Bertolucci was a classmate), Bartel became immersed in the New York "underground" film scene of the late Sixties. He directed a couple of shorts and then made his feature film debut in 1973 with a suitably bizarre affair called *Private Parts*, which drew encouraging notices and came to the attention of Roger Corman. "I learnt a lot of things from Corman, among them the desirability of making films less than 90 minutes long so that they can fit on to four reels and into one shipping case. It's a lesson I've never forgotten. I much prefer making films for

medium to low budgets. I somehow just feel more comfortable within those parameters."

## Concert

### Mastering the keyboard revolutionaries

Peter Donohoe  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

This was outstanding. Not many pianists can rival the brilliance and command of Peter Donohoe and yet show his depth of understanding. Here he rather bravely tackled music by three revolutionaries: Chopin and Debussy, emerging master, and thus perfect servant, of them all.

Some might have preferred a crisper style in his Debussy, and the finishing sprint in that composer's *L'Isle joyeuse* was perhaps a little too racy. Yet everything else in this exuberant toccata seemed to have been placed precisely where it belonged. The weight of the trills on the first page was impeccably judged, as was the degree of swagger in the triplet rhythms of the principal tune. But above all it was Donohoe's bristling spontaneity that dominated this

reading. It was fully matched by his dash and puckish humour in the same composer's *Masques*, while *D'un Cahier d'esquisses*, a slightly earlier, more slow-moving piece, was full of the mystery of *La Mer*, hinting also at the kind of orchestration found in that marvellous work. Donohoe devoted his second half to Chopin. He brazenly relished the elegance and sentimentality of that composer's Op 64 Waltzes, even slightly overdoing the rubatos

and second-beat emphases on occasion. But the real substance here was to be found in the B minor Sonata, Op 58, which was despatched with the requisite combination of fire, grandiosity and poetry without any gesture, however spectacular, seeming merely gratuitous. Donohoe's keen ear for balance kept the passion of the wonderful slow movement well under control, while elsewhere one never doubted that as well as 10 very nimble fingers an equally nimble mind was at work.

But it was Donohoe's performance of Beethoven's A flat Sonata, Op 110, that dominated the evening. This is a work where the composer balances heart and intellect with a combination of meditative melody and contrapuntal rigour, with a dash of fury thrown in by means of the Scherzo. Here it was given a reading that, scathed both deep and wide,

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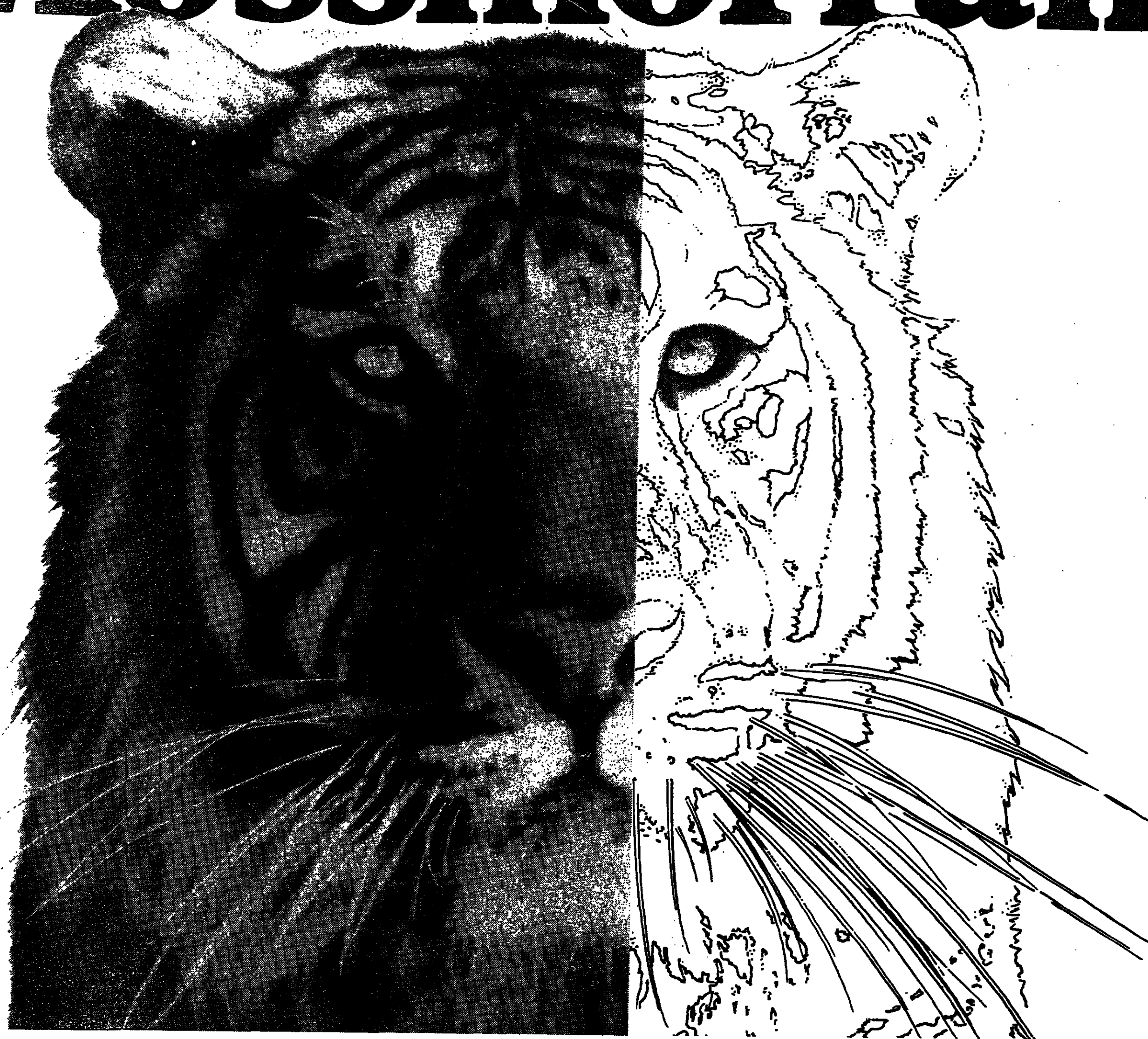
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## Stephen Aris and Peter Stothard on the tense negotiations behind a decision that has surprised the airline world



### Why Reagan let B.A. fly away free

## THE TIMES DIARY

### Undercover agent

Book naming MI5 and MI6 officers and which purports to lift the lid off British post-war intelligence activities has been sold to Moscow by a Republic of Ireland publisher. *British Intelligence and Over Action*, by Patrick Fitzgerald and Jonathan Bloch, was released in Britain last year despite the opposition of the D-Notice Committee, and the condemnation of Home Secretary Leon Brittan who said it was "bound to place servants of the crown at greater risk than had the book not been published". Unpublished, editorial director of Brandon Books Steve MacDonagh flew to last year's Moscow International Book Fair and showed the manuscript to a "gleeful" Institute of Foreign Affairs representative. Last week he received a contract for the Russian rights from Politizdat, publishers to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. They intend to print 100,000 copies of a book that will have immense propaganda value. The book's foreword by Philip Agee, the ex-CIA agent-deported by Jimmy Carter on security grounds in 1977 - describes it as "a tale of error, murder, bribery, cheating, lying and torture, which have been practised in various combinations from Malaysia in the early 1950s to Ireland in the 1980s".

### Flagging

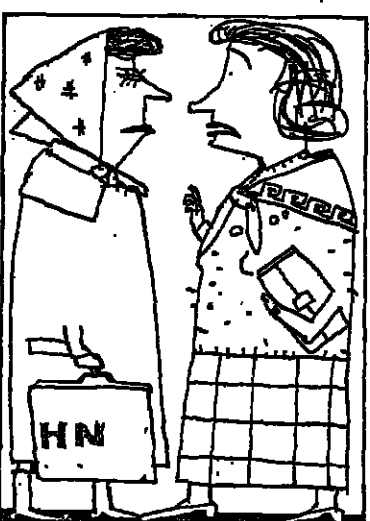
Before Neil Kinnock is berated for asking an Aeroflot flight to Moscow instead of flying the BA flag, allow me to defend the poor fellow. Kinnock, whose office is financing the Russian trip, would have flown BA, if it operated on the days he is flying. Aeroflot operates more flights to Russia out of Heathrow than BA - something which BA said yesterday it was quite happy about. Such an attitude to one of the world's most profitable routes will scarcely have me rushing to buy its shares.

● The SDP really must be short of policies. Liberal MP David Alton asked the Commons library the other day for a copy of *Britain's Industrial Future* - a 1920s publication setting out Liberal ideas on industry and unemployment. It was already out, he was told, under the name of David Owen.

### At the Bar

Mars has had its taste of more than rat poison. Legal sources tell me a hoaxer was once prosecuted at Reading Crown Court for threatening to bomb the company's factory in Slough, unless it coughed up £30,000. The company of staff who took the warning call asked if he meant 30,000 £1 notes. "What do you think I mean," came the indignant reply, "30,000 Mars bars?"

BARRY FANTON



"Must fly, Beryl. I'm giving a Tupperware party to raise cash for B.T. shares"

### Skylab

After the recent quashing of drink-drive convictions because of faulty breathalysers, the police might like to put in a bid at Sotheby's on December 11. They could catch some manuscripts on astrology, including a treatise written in 1219 by one William of England. It tells how to diagnose a patient's disease and predict its outcome from the stars and signs of the zodiac without reference to his urine.

### Swallow hard

Tory MP Peter Rost has had his bluff called. Last year he refused to attend an anti-nuclear protest organized by CND in his Erewash constituency. "Please let me know the date of your first demonstration at the Russian embassy in London," he said. "As a fervent supporter of peace I look forward to joining you." On December 8 CND will be protesting outside the Soviet embassy, and Rost has been invited. "One must always remember: one swallow does not make a summer," he has replied, declining.

### Dogged collars

The Church Society, a conservative Church of England pressure group, is spending £4,000 to prove that trendy clergy have lost touch with their flock. It has commissioned two Gallup polls, the first directed at the public and the second at Britain's bishops and fellow clergy. They deal with such current controversies as the ordination of women (which the Society opposes); the nature of the Resurrection (they say it was a "conjuring trick with bones"); the language of the Book of Common Prayer (they say it shouldn't be updated); and whether the Archbishop of Canterbury should get a vote of confidence.

President Reagan's surprise decision to quash the American government's price-fixing action against British Airways has let Mrs Thatcher off an awkward hook, and has been greeted with sighs of relief in diplomatic circles in London and Washington. The decision to free British Airways from a multi-million dollar threat to its privatization prospects comes after months of intensive, behind-the-scenes and high-level lobbying on both sides of the Atlantic.

Many Americans will feel uneasy at a move which seriously undermines the deterrent effect of the country's cherished anti-trust legislation. But officials welcome the fact that the first Thatcher-Reagan meeting of the new administration provisionally planned for the end of the Prime Minister's Far East tour in December - will now take place in a far calmer atmosphere.

"The Prime Minister was becoming almost obsessive about the American government's attitude," one Downing Street adviser said. Industry Secretary Norman Tebbit and the Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, who has visited Washington several times in the past week, have shared her hardline stance.

As long as American officials stuck to their line that the Department of Justice's case could not be stopped, a mere dispute over air fares had the makings of a major trauma in transatlantic relations.

President Reagan's intervention has come at the eleventh hour. There was only one month to go before in the opinion of American and British officials, a federal grand jury looked almost certain to indict British Airways for fixing prices illegally and carving up the North Atlantic market with supposed competitors, in the months leading to the collapse of Laker Airways in early 1982.

American officials have bluntly told their British counterparts recently that while the US government was prepared to compromise on some points, they had no doubt that British Airways had a substantial case to answer. British Airways could have been liable to criminal penalties of several million dollars.

While this in itself would not necessarily have been a major blow it could have opened the door to a \$1.1bn civil suit by Laker liquidator Mr Christopher Morris of Touche Ross, the London-based accountants. A billion dollar shadow over

BA would have had a far from favourable impact on its privatization plans. The Americans offered to sugar the pill with a number of compromises which, they argued, would reduce the impact of the impending prosecution against BA on the civil action. But these overtures were rejected by the British, forcing President Reagan himself to come to the rescue.

While diplomats on both sides are clearly relieved, the president's action raises uncomfortable legal and commercial precedents. Earlier US District Court Judge Harold Greene, who has robustly presided over the pre-trial hearings in the civil case, had already expressed his concern for the future vitality of US anti-trust laws. And British officials have expressed their worries in private about the damage caused to the Government's reputation as a champion of free enterprise.

The substance of the welter of charge and counter-charge goes back to the autumn of 1981, when Sir Freddie Laker's cut-price Laker Airways, riding high since the launch of the immensely popular Skytrain in 1977, came under severe competitive pressure. But the principles and the contradictions go back to the beginnings of mass transatlantic travel just after the Second World War.

The original Bermuda agreement of 1946 attempted to square the American desire for free competition and the European concern for price stability. The potential - and sometimes actual - conflict was never fully reconciled, and surfaced in recent discussions between the Americans and the British.

The British argued that if they felt BA had acted illegally in fixing fares, the United States had a recourse only under the Bermuda Treaty, as amended in 1980. The Americans considered that while their anti-trust

laws did not necessarily override Bermuda, the alleged price-fixing had not taken place under the aegis of the treaty and was therefore vulnerable to the full force of US domestic law.

Washington also appears to have had considerable choice over what charges to throw at BA. The Justice Department's inquiry was triggered by allegations by the Laker liquidator that Laker had been driven out of business as the result of "predatory" price cutting by BA, Pan Am and others in November, 1981, three months before the crash.

The events of that autumn are now well known. On October 8, Pan Am declared virtual war on Laker by announcing that as from November 1 it was going to cut its regular transatlantic fare by 64 per cent to match Laker's prices dollar for dollar.

Pan Am's chief executive, William Walker, spoke frankly about his motives. "We have put the fares down to make sure the competition understands that there are not going to be any niches for them any more. If they understand what the competitive market place is going to be, I think the rates will go up."

Laker was not mentioned by name but it was obvious who he had in mind. Pan Am's lead was immediately followed by TWA and British Airways.

It took some weeks for the effects of the airline's pre-emptive strike to become apparent. But when Laker's November figures came in they were terrible: Laker's business on the North Atlantic had been cut by more than half compared with the year before. The business was sliding out of control.

Though these events are still at the heart of the civil case they did not, apparently, figure large in the US Department of Justice's action. The department had uncovered another alleged price-fixing con-

spiracy dating back to 1978. There is ample evidence, it is claimed, to show that British Airways conspired both with US airlines and curiously with Laker itself to fix prices and allocate market shares on the North Atlantic between 1978 and 1981 - a charge BA vigorously denies.

There is certainly evidence that on November 9, 1978 Laker's commercial manager John Jones offered to raise fares between London and New York provided British Airways, Pan Am and TWA undertook to maintain the existing price differential between themselves and Skytrain. The full details of this episode will now probably never be revealed.

Whether the truth is ever revealed or not, it has become abundantly clear that political considerations - never far beneath the surface in the airline business - have exercised an extraordinary influence on this case.

President Reagan has over-ruled his Justice Department, opened himself to the charge of weakening the deterrent effect of America's anti-trust legislation, and it can be argued that the interests of the British taxpayer above those of his own consumers.

In return, he has bought himself a more peaceful meeting with Mrs Thatcher. Two of his key advisers have argued that unless this issue was resolved, the meeting should not go ahead.

For Mrs Thatcher, the immediate benefits are clear. As British Telecom moves into what looks like being successful privatization, she has cleared the way for the next major state asset to be launched on the markets.

She can hardly be said, however, to have strengthened her reputation as a free marketer. This is the second time in under two months - the first was the ill-balanced compromise with British Caledonian over route-sharing - that the Government has used its muscle to protect BA.

Nor has she improved the British Government's case when it comes to arguing with European governments for free competition on the European routes. The Laker affair, sometimes considered merely as a spectacular business collapse, continues to cast a long shadow.

Stephen Aris is the author of a forthcoming book on bankruptcy. Going Bust, to be published by Andre Deutsch next spring.

Robin Cook

## Where is the ballot on Tory funds?

In the 13 months following next March every trade union affiliated to the Labour Party is obliged to ballot its members on whether to maintain a political fund for this or any other purpose. Much effort has been devoted by ministers to dressing up the motivation behind this new legal requirement as an innocent desire to extend democracy. They have set an electoral challenge which the Labour movement must now take up with enthusiasm. But we can be forgiven for pausing first to ask why the Government which is imposing democracy on trade unions is not granting the same democratic rights to shareholders.

In the past year nearly 400 companies have reported donations to the Conservative Party totalling almost £3m. Of this generous tribute the only sum paid subject to a ballot was the modest £700 donated by Aldcom International, which showed a commendable if lonely commitment to consultation by polling its employees about how £1,500 set aside for political donations should be distributed.

Nobody appears to have polled shareholders.

This bleak record of rule from the boardroom raises intriguing questions. Would it not accord more with the philosophy which the present Chancellor applies to corporate expenditure if directors were to avoid any such deduction in order that there might be a higher dividend, to widen the freedom of shareholders to choose whether to make a personal donation? Might there not be the hint of a conflict of interest between directors and shareholders, in the suspicious congruence between the companies who dominate the table of donations to the Conservative Party and the Honours List under this Government?

The absence of shareholders' rights is all the more striking given that a third of all shares are held by pension funds acting on the savings of a wide cross-section of the public. It is highly probable that not every contributor to a pension fund is a committed Tory supporter, but that is the only political party supported to any significant degree by deductions from their dividends.

Even the miners find themselves contributing indirectly to this involuntary levy. A slice of the NCB pension fund is placed with Lake View Investment Trust which last year concluded that the political interests of its members were best served by contributing £3,000 to the Conservative Party.

An enterprising attempt to assert the rights of shareholders over such largesse has been initiated by the Trustees of Gwent Council Superannuation Fund. They wrote to all companies in which they held shares and which had declared a political donation, challenging the decision.

The stapled volume of replies hardly adds up to a coherent case for denying the shareholders a ballot. Many merely assert the legal prerogative of the directors. Hambros states baldly that "the board reserves the right to act in accordance with its views". The Sedgwick Group states that this is "not a matter in which shareholders can be involved", and adds, hopefully, "I am sure you will understand this general principle". Others respond that if the trustees do not like the donations they can make their savings elsewhere. The RMC Group suggests bluntly that the trustees "should have the courage of your convictions and dispose of your holding".

Willis Faber, which now donates £40,000 to the Conservative Party, took the trouble to calculate the portion referable to Gwent's holding and concluded that it had contributed £60 to Tory funds, adding that "your pensioners have had a very, very good value for this expenditure". Given what can be ascertained about the voting habits of Gwent pensioners from election results, it is very means obvious that this assertion would command universal support in the valleys.

Let us translate these replies into a trade union context. Suppose any trade union had responded to such a query from a member by advising him that the purposes of the political fund was "not a matter in which members can be involved", or telling him that he "should have the courage of your convictions and dispose of your membership". Then imagine the explosion of indignation with which the present Government would denounce such an offence to its democratic convictions.

We are staring at a double standard as broad as any dual carriageway. Company directors may continue to fork out donations to the Conservative Party without any further consultation, and without any of the disenfranchised shareholders enjoying the right to contract out. Trade unions may only subscribe to Labour subject to periodic ballots, with the defeated minority properly retaining the right to opt out of the political contributions for which the majority has voted. No consistent argument of democratic principle can reconcile such a contrast. It can only be explained by partisan prejudice.

Not so long ago, under the last Labour government, Nicholas Ridley opposed a Bill brought in by a Labour backbencher to regulate company donations with the lofty rebuke that "it ill behoves the honourable gentleman to seek to win political battles by seeking to reduce the funds made available to his political opponents". Today Nicholas Ridley sits in a Cabinet which seeks to do just that.

The author is Labour MP for Livingston.

Digby Anderson

## A tax revolution to help the poor

Ten years ago, a group of young men were grumbling about the level of taxation. One of them cut the others short. He was pleased to pay his taxes. He recognized his obligation to help those less fortunate than himself and was grateful for this opportunity to fulfil it. They were, duly humbled as, I suspect, he had intended.

No doubt he is still doing his party piece and adding that popular chorus about the poor getting poorer under monetarism or under Thatcher. All the more reason to be grateful for the provision of services that are free, or at a subsidized price to all, seems fundamentally misconceived.

This scandalous failure implies different policy changes according to different analyses of its causes. But forget, for a moment, the policies and politicians. What conclusion should the charitable young man draw? What should we do to discharge our obligation to those less fortunate than ourselves now we know the state cannot adequately, or efficiently discharge that obligation for us?

To accept again responsibility to be directly involved in others' welfare involves a reconstruction of non-governmental welfare. But splendid though the WRVS, Abbeyfield and the NSPCC are, the voluntary sector is not adequately funded. Moreover, some less familiar organizations resemble state services, perhaps because they are heavily dependent on state grants (voluntary giving has actually fallen since 1974). Not radicalized and dutifully intone the trade union line that they cannot replace "full-time, state services, properly staffed, trained and paid". The line culminates in the organization which does nothing directly to help the poor, confining itself to lobbying for increased government action.

The recognition that the welfare state has failed suggests that voluntary services should not ape state services and may have a much more than residual role to play. They will require fiscal changes perhaps along the American line of "Standard Deduction" (US individuals give five to ten times more than UK individuals, allowing for higher per capita income) or one-year covenants. Revenue losses should be offset by reductions in spending on non-essential welfare. Is this the sort of moral revolution Lord Stockton had in mind, with individuals accepting their responsibility for first hand and effective care of others?

Who does not now know how middle and upper income groups have profited from Housing Improvement Grants? And although the NHS does not discriminate so markedly against the poor, they receive less help proportional to their greater incidence of ill-health.

Throughout the "kind" as opposed to the "cash" welfare state,

middle income groups benefit disproportionately not only as consumers but producers. They are employed and paid - often well - by state education, health and welfare.

Survey research by Peter Taylor-Gooby shows that lower income groups are aware of this inequity. They "see higher income families as getting the best value from taxes from the NHS, education and state pensions". They would agree with another social policy analyst, Julian Le Grand that "the strategy of attempting to create a quality of life through the provision of services that are free, or at a subsidized price to all, seems fundamentally misconceived".

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The author is Director of the Social Affairs Unit.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Now a medal for heroes of the union battlefield

calendars with dates ringed and marked "You will die on this day".

Sticks and stones, my mum used to assure me, may break my bones, but names can never hurt me. I do not know what Mrs Adams's mum used to tell her, but even if it was the same, she should not allow herself to feel guilty at her apparent lack of enthusiasm for the maternal wisdom, a year of such persecution must amount to the psychological equivalent of a very large number of broken bones, and indeed the fact that she and her husband held out for an entire year betokens a remarkable strength of character.

But in the end, she gave in. She resigned from her job. She then went to an industrial tribunal with a claim for financial compensation; she was able to do this, although she had not been sacked, because of the doctrine of "constructive dismissal". She was awarded some £8,000 (against the hospital, incidentally, not the union, presumably because it could not be shown that the persecution had been officially organized or directed).

There the matter rests, at any rate until I have turned my attention to the other cases I am considering this morning, that of the McGraws of Tewkesbury, ci-devant Betws, and the McGraws of No Fixed Abode.

Mr Morgan is a miner who, having been on strike, returned to work, and was then promptly subjected to the attentions of Mr Scargill's *tonions macoutens* until, as he puts it, explaining his move to Tewkesbury: "I've been driven out by the bully boys - there's nothing left for us in Betws now."

As for Mr McKay, he has publicly criticized Mr Scargill and his leadership of the strike; even before that, he was a marked man, for he has also been publicly critical of the Soviet Union, and more particularly he actively supported the attempts by two Soviet miners (Mr Klebanov and the late Mr Nikitin) who were put respectively in a madhouse and a concentration camp for trying to start a miners' union in their country. (The NUM abandoned

them to their fate.) He has now had to leave his home, also for an unknown destination, having become afraid for the safety of his wife, after a gang of Mr Scargill's boot-boys gathered outside it for an evening's intimidation.

Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, Secretary of Nupe, has recently been making something of a reputation for himself as a humorous fellow - *très card, prequel* way; he had the TUC conference in stitches. Possibly - one cannot tell - he finds the tale of Mrs and Mr Adams amusing (or not, as the case might be). As for Mr Scargill, if past form is anything of a guide, he will argue simultaneously that nothing untoward happened to the McGraws or the McGraws and that it was quite right that it did.

My conclusion will be a fairly obvious one: in case it is not obvious enough, I must add one further tiny detail about the McGraws' move, which seems to apply also to that of the McGraws. They have not just moved; they have moved to a secret address. Evidently, they fear that the arm of vengeance is long, and those of you who are inclined to dismiss such fears as baseless should first reflect that they are likely to know more about the subject than you do.

We have, I think, come quite a long way in quite a short time. When, the other day, Mr Adam Butler drew a mild and tentative comparison between the attitudes of the IRA and those of the kind of miners who have driven the McGraws into hiding, Mr Gerald Kaufman was predictably quick to denounce the suggestion as slander. (I can forgive Mr Kaufman - a witty and genuinely likeable rogue - a great deal, but not stupidity, for he shrewd a politician ought to know that the fascist left in his constituency will have him out, if they can muster or rig the votes, whatever he says or does; he could tomorrow announce his simultaneous adherence to the Militant Tendency, the SWP, Vanessa's Loomies and the Warsaw Pact without in any way softening his enemies' determi-

nation to replace him by one of their own number.)

The miners' leaders do not practise murder (though it is worth remembering that Colonel Gaddafi does), so the scale of what they do is very different, not that Mr Butler suggested otherwise.

The principle is the same; neither the IRA nor Mr Scargill can win by the methods of argument, conviction and votes, so both demand the right to attain their equally undemocratic ends by force. It is much worse to blow people up with bombs than to smash their windows, spit upon their children, daub their houses with obscenities and put them, night and day, in fear. But great though the difference is, it is still the difference between a large horse and a small horse, not a horse and a cow. Large and small, the horses have got loose, and are galloping about Britain. They had better be recalled soon. For a clearer demonstration of the Government's intention to corral them, I have a suggestion for the Prime Minister. The George Cross is awarded to civilians (or to the fighting services in circumstances where military honours are not appropriate) "for acts of great heroism, or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger". My reading of the citation suggests that the award is not necessarily confined to time of war, and even if that view is wrong, a comparatively simple amendment would extend the honour appropriately. We have already had many examples of heroism and conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger, and we are likely to have more. Let us therefore have battlefields where the forces of law and the ranks of those unwilling to be conscripted into union armies of violence and intimidation meet ("the enemy within"). Let Mrs Thatcher single out someone whose courage in that struggle is above the ordinary - perhaps a picket-line policeman ambushed and beaten up, perhaps a miner willing to run the gauntlet of missiles and burning cars, perhaps one of those who have had to endure what Mrs Adams endured for a year - and recommend the George Cross for such a hero or heroine. If she could simultaneously suggest the same decoration for someone who has, say, removed or rendered harmless an IRA bomb, it might perhaps silence Mr Kaufman.

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The article by John Morris about judges in politics has been postponed.





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## FAREWELL TO THE FORUM

Dublin was busy reducing expectations of the prime ministers' meeting in the days preceding it. Wisely as it turned out. Nothing concrete emerged in respect of security or political structures. The communiqué was a regurgitation of bits of earlier communiqués. The crispest thing about the day's events was Mrs Thatcher's dismissal of the three models considered by the New Ireland Forum, a unitary all-Ireland state, a federal Irish state, and "joint authority" by which Dublin and London would together administer the province. These options had, in reality, already been discredited for want of satisfying the forum's own requirement of unionist consent - and in the case of joint authority by reason of its manifest impracticability.

Dr FitzGerald returned to Dublin uncomfortably exposed to the taunts of Mr Haughey, who takes the simple view in opposition that the only thing worth going for is a unitary Irish republic, that the only way to get there is via a round-table conference of all concerned, and that Dr FitzGerald's "any other business" uses with the forum report are not only futile but a betrayal of the cause. Similarly Mr John Hume in Northern Ireland is still left without fresh evidence that constitutional nationalism can deliver anything, and without any new riposte to Sinn Féin's contention that the only argument the British understand is the argument of force.

It is politically embarrassing for both men, who invested so much in the forum, that things have not gone forward further faster. They have the consolation that the possibilities are not yet exhausted, though anything that

comes out will plainly be less than Dublin would like for domestic consumption as regards both north-south linkage and the Dublin government's desire to be granted some *locus standi* within the province. They also have the satisfaction of knowing that the analysis of Northern Ireland's disorders offered in the forum report is endorsed by the British government to a significant extent. That was a feature of the discussions at Chequers that Dr FitzGerald picked out as boding well; what had been for so long a matter of contention between the two governments was beginning to present itself as a subject for joint consideration based on some similarity of approach.

For some, the characteristic form of expression for that analysis, found its way into the communiqué:

The identities of both the majority and the minority communities in Northern Ireland should be recognized and respected, and reflected in the structures and processes of Northern Ireland in ways acceptable to both communities.

The last phrase, taken with Mrs Thatcher's iteration at her press conference that she is not seeking to impose a solution on Northern Ireland, reads like a recipe for paralysis, more work for the Ulster veto. Yet at one level it is just common sense. If the objective includes the process of reconciliation between the two communities and the provision of workable institutions through which to achieve it, it is no use handing down a system of subordinate provincial government into which the nationalists will walk if it is one the unionists will simultaneously walk out of. There is no gain to

security in the province from imposing a framework for policing and the administration of justice capable of winning the confidence of nationalists if its appearance rouses unionists to the belief that the union is about to be violated.

Mr Douglas Hurd is beginning the next phase by calling on the Northern Ireland parties to talk devotionally again with each other. If it is just left to them the upshot will indeed be nothing. The sovereign responsibility of the British government in Northern Ireland obliges it to further the process by persuading, pushing and inventing.

No lurch in policy is required or appropriate. What is needed is steady pressure through careful diplomacy of the several purposes of British policy already in place: the integrity of the union until such time as a majority in Northern Ireland wishes it to be dissolved; practical encouragement for the minority to make more positive identification with the institutions of the province, not least its law enforcement agencies; enlargement of the sphere of local and provincial self-government; cultivation of close and constructive relations with the Republic; extermination of the republican terrorism and counter-terrorism which provoke each other.

The last purpose, especially in so far as it calls for joint cross-border security operations, will be best assisted by progress with the others. That is part of the legitimate ground of Dublin's interest in the condition of Northern Ireland. The fear and enmity with which the Irish government regards the Provisional IRA is not in doubt, its capacity to root it out may be.

## INDIA'S CHOICES

With the dissolution of the Lok Sabha announced yesterday in New Delhi, India is once again preparing for parliamentary elections. On December 24 the world's largest democracy will go to the polls. It will be the eighth such exercise since Independence in 1947, and the election announcement just two weeks after Mrs Gandhi's assassination is a convincing affirmation of the country's firm democratic credentials.

Yet for India's electorate of 400 million citizens the choice on offer has never been so bleak or so baffling. As they stand today both the ruling Congress-I (Indira) and the many opposition parties have little to recommend them. In Indian eyes the Congress Party is associated with the erosion of political morality so evident in the country. Over the past five years relations with the twenty-two State governments that comprise the Indian Federation make this unequivocally clear. Shortly after Congress won the 1980 election it sought to purchase its way to power in two states, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, by financing defections to make up a shortfall the results had left behind. The Congress gain was India's loss.

More recently, this summer, the Indian voters saw the same party effectively engineer the overthrow of elected governments in Kashmir and Sikkim; and when it tried the same in Andhra Pradesh the sums on offer were as high as £150,000 per legislator. Clearly, Congress-I

was determined to rule India at any cost.

This month, as violence spreads through India in the wake of Mrs Gandhi's murder, Congress added the stain of personal involvement to its record of political malfeasance. Congress Party members were widely reported to have encouraged the rioters, abetting arson while hindering police action. The Indian papers have named at least three Congress Members of Parliament who were identified in the mob.

For its part the opposition has hardly proved itself any better. In 1977, when Mrs Gandhi suffered a humiliating defeat after she called elections at the end of her 18 month emergency, five Opposition parties collectively won a mandate to rule India. It was to be the second dawn after Independence. It did not even last two years.

By 1979 the government had crumbled as the parties fell apart over the issue of who should lead them as Prime Minister. Even today they cannot agree, although the process has justifiably shown up the Opposition leaders as selfish and tired old men. And now with Mrs Gandhi's death their obsession to oust her which could have glued them together once again has disappeared. In her death they have lost their own manifesto.

Faced with this choice at the hustings the Indian people have a right to expect more from their politicians before any one party can claim to deserve their vote. There is obviously great sympathy for Rajiv Gandhi in his

bereavement, but prior to that there was support for the opposition call for a change. As he showed in 1977 and 1980 when the ruling party was relentlessly removed, the Indian voter has the caniness to wait and see which party will earn his vote.

To prove his party worthy, Rajiv Gandhi must ensure that the politicians he runs on the Congress ticket are of a new breed. The hacks his mother sponsored deserve to be dropped. Only then will a grudging respect for politicians return. At the same time, to prove his own sincerity and to reassure the country that justice will always be done, Mr Gandhi also needs to see that his own party men are prosecuted for their role in this month's riots just as severely as he is pursuing the suspected conspirators behind his mother's brutal assassination.

The Opposition have a harder task to win popular approval. They must show they are capable of placing the national need for a united and stable opposition before their own personal desires for preference and leadership. More than that, having lost Mrs Gandhi as a target they must now find issues and policies they can place in front of the electorate to supplant the old obsession with personalities. If they succeed in this and yet lose the election, the Opposition may at least be able to claim they had won the argument and arguments which are soundly based eventually win the day.

## LIFE-BLOOD, OR DEATH?

To the infection known as Aids, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, attaches a peculiar horror, corrosive and atavistic. After events in Australia and deaths here, the public health authorities must be seen to move swiftly to protect not only supplies of plasma and blood products used in treating disease and injury but, more important still for the longer run, to sustain the unique trust that links blood donors, medical professionals and patients. Statements to date by under-secretaries and promises of leaflets are, it has to be said, insufficient. Some robust announcement by the Secretary of State for Social Services based solidly on a defensive plan for the National Blood Transfusion Service is the least that can be expected, and quickly.

Aids horrifies not only because of the prognosis for its victims. The infection's origins and means of propagation excites repugnance, moral and physical, at promiscuous male homosexuality - conduct which, tolerable in private circumstances, has with the advent of "gay liberation" become advertised, even glorified as acceptable public conduct, even a proud badge for public men to wear. Many members of the public are tempted to see in Aids some sort

of retribution for a questionable style of life but Aids of course is a danger not only to the promiscuous but to homosexuals. A fascinating medical detective work suggests that the infection's origins may be tropical. It follows that procedures for detecting potential carriers of Aids can be modelled on the tests the National Health Service's blood collectors now apply to tropical diseases. To ask a donor of blood for details of contact with, say, malaria is not reckoned to infringe civil liberties - nor should it be to question men succinctly about their sexual dealings.

The object of the exercise is not punitive. Blood for others' use is a precious gift: the object of policy ought to be to stimulate not extinguish the subtle motives of fellow feeling which brings people to the transfusion service's draughty halls and mobile centres. The service, creaking on its 1940s foundations and buffeted by the rancour of trade unions which would deprive patients in private health care of donated blood, will suffer from the loss of donors.

Technology is advancing. Heat treatment may guarantee the purity of certain blood products. Screening techniques

may soon eliminate the risk of contracting Aids through transfused blood and there must be urgency about making Britain independent of supplies from other countries where the prospect of profit creates greater incentive for donors to conceal the truth.

Until then, policy should proceed on two fronts. Strict questioning of donors and the rigorous exclusion of all practising homosexuals should be enjoined on the collectors of blood. In Queensland measures have been taken to fine and imprison those giving blood without disclosing their homosexual experience. Such a step, a drastic response to public outrage, may be too much for Britain but anticipatory thinking along such lines within the Department of Health and Social Security is surely needed. More positively, the Blood Transfusion Service has long been in need of some public relations revamping together with sharper management. Mr Fowler is about to make his long-awaited appointment of a super-manager for the NHS: let a programme of administrative reformation and public education for the transfusion service be, one of that person's first tasks.

## Looking afresh at technology

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University

Sir, To date there has been little, if any, public comment on your contributor's enthusiastic welcome (October 30) for the proposed Institute of Information Technology. While all concerned with the promotion of information technology in Britain must welcome wholeheartedly the generous reported commitment of industrial sponsors to over £10m of backing, it has to be asked whether the objective is not at best misguided (if not, indeed, unnecessary and unhelpful).

Information technology is not a subject, but rather a range of integrated activities based on electrical engineering, computer science and artificial intelligence, and relying heavily on a sound basis of mathematics, physics and logic, plus other cognate applied disciplines.

Only a few universities in Britain, as a result of their own initiative and the selective support of SERC (Science and Engineering Research Council), and, more recently, the Alvey Directorate, have developed high expertise in all these areas, although a larger number of universities and some polytechnics have similar expertise on a narrower front.

Without exception the development of these institutions is at present limited by shortage of funds needed both for research and to overcome all the problems set out in the first report of the Butcher Committee. These are, basically, scarce, experienced and potentially expensive staff; the essential back-up of modern "state of the art" equipment; and, in some cases, the need to extend existing accommodation.

At a time of great financial exigency in higher education it would surely be wiser to build on existing centres of excellence, thereby promoting both training and research, rather than to dissipate such limited funds as are available on establishing a green field site which, inevitably, will have to duplicate expensive facilities already existing elsewhere.

It needs also to be asked whether the proposed institute could, indeed, train the projected student numbers on the time scale suggested or, in any event, more rapidly than by supporting existing centres.

Moreover, looking to the future, it is self-evident that the basic sciences and technologies on which information technology undoubtedly depends will also be needed for a range of other diverse developments. Yet the information technology institute now proposed will rest on a narrow intellectual base, serving only an immediate purpose.

Such over-specialization has long been the bane of the British academic scene. It seems a pity, therefore, to perpetuate such a pattern when a similar expenditure could be used to build more economically and as effectively on existing strengths.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN BURNETT,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
Edinburgh University,  
Old College,  
South Bridge,  
Edinburgh.  
November 20.

## Forces' fare

From Mr W. R. Bowden

Sir, I am not surprised that Armed Forces cooks have received Egon Ronay's accolade (report, November 5).

During the Normandy campaign, as a gunner troop commander, I had a superb sergeant cook. We were perpetually on the move. At each new location he immediately set about building a makeshift oven and produced in a matter of unexpected minutes the most delicious food.

By trade he was a miner from Rotherham.  
Yours etc,  
W. R. BOWDEN,  
9 Trowwood Avenue,  
Cheltenham,  
Gloucestershire.  
November 6.

## A word for murder

From Mr Michael Beaumont

Sir, Bombings and murders in Northern Ireland, Brighton and Delhi show up weaknesses not only in security but in the English language. These attacks are often described as "cowardly", yet this form of cowardice differs in kind from that of the soldier who avoids action through fear.

The archaic "poltroon" may be better suited to someone who takes dastardly action against defenceless people. But to describe IRA thugs or Sikh bodyguards as poltroons is absurd. Alas and increasingly we need a new word.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL BEAUMONT,  
8 Grafton Square, SW4.  
November 5.

## Famine in Ethiopia

From Dr Mervyn Hiskett

Sir, It seems instructive to contrast the present unhappy situation in Ethiopia with that in Nigeria, for although a vast area of Nigeria lies within the same climatic and ecological belt as Ethiopia, Nigeria has none the less avoided, not only on several occasions, the catastrophic famines that have afflicted its neighbours.

There are no doubt many and complex reasons for this, but one certainly seems to be that, despite formidable political and economic problems, Nigerian governments, whether military or civil, have shown a greater sense of responsibility and foresight in the matter of agricultural development than has

## Mr Gummer and the bishops' gambit

From Sir David Lane

Sir, As a friend and fellow-member of the Church of England and the Conservative Party, I am sad to read (report, November 19) of Mr John Gummer apparently joining in the chorus of rather petulant attacks on Church leaders by other Conservatives in recent weeks.

Of course Church leaders should speak with a sense of responsibility and with respect for the facts, like everyone taking part in public debates, including politicians. I do not myself agree with all that archbishops and bishops have been saying; some of the remarks of the Bishop of Durham, in particular, have been ill-judged and unhelpful. But I hope that John Gummer is not seeking to restrict the contribution of Church leaders to public debate. Surely they are just as entitled to comment on current issues from their particular spiritual standpoint as, say, scientists from theirs. After all, the archbishops and a number of bishops are ex-officio members of the House of Lords.

What, I wonder, does John Gummer mean by alleging that "too many of the Church's current pronouncements" have neglected the requirement that choices be made "with the claims of the Gospel clearly in mind"? Reconciliation, for example, is an important part of the Gospel: has not the Church a valuable contribution to make especially at a time when divisions in our society are so acute? The Archbishop of Canterbury's general comments early last month, in his interview with your Correspondent, were timely and telling. The present level of unemployment - a specific topic of recent episcopal pronouncements - does damage to the spirit in many individual cases and must be a concern of Church leaders.

Bishop Tutin said today on radio, "If God's writ does not run in the political sphere, whose writ does?"

## Rates and taxes

From the President of the Rating and Valuation Association and others

Sir, No system of taxation can operate fairly and equitably if the assessments are not kept regularly and frequently up to date. A particularly bad example of this is the persistent refusal to sanction a revaluation of property for local rates in England and Wales, although the equivalent exercise has been authorised in Scotland and will come into effect next year.

Values have shifted significantly since the last exercise in 1973, between and within the classes of property, both in absolute and in relative terms. This has meant that some ratepayers are paying more rates than they should. This problem is particularly acute in the commercial and industrial sector and is perhaps a factor (albeit a marginal one) limiting economic growth and employment. But it has also affected dwellings.

Contrary to popular belief a rating revaluation does not, by itself, cause rates to rise. It merely adjusts the burden and thus promotes fairness between ratepayers so that some pay more than previously whereas others pay less. The adjustment process is, however, related impartially to market evidence.

In the light of the recent decision to retain the rating system "for the foreseeable future" it has become

## Overseas aid

From Mr Kenneth G. Fry

Sir, The deep concern expressed over the level, distribution and best uses of Britain's official overseas aid, and the unpromising response of ministers so far, overlooks or ignores fundamental changes in ministerial and administrative responsibility in 1979 and their consequences.

Following that year's general election Mr Heath, in line with the precedent set by Mr Heath, scrapped a separate Ministry of Overseas Development and placed official overseas aid in the charge of a junior FCO minister. Previously - Mr Heath's premiership apart - the separate and relatively senior ministerial responsibility for HMG's overseas aid programme had enabled those in charge to argue strongly for perceived need and to take any case for additional

## Local mines

From Mr Richard Tamplin and Lord McNair

Sir, May we, as two of the "well-organised environmental lobby", set the record straight in respect of your most interesting article on "Free-miners of the forest" (November 9)?

The Deputy Gavelle of Dean, Mr Albert Howells, seems to suggest that we oppose all coal mining in the Forest, but this is not true. We gave evidence to the recent Openpest Coal Inquiry that small drift mines, such as Foreminers have sunk for centuries, are very much needed to provide jobs and fuel for local needs.

We do not, and would never, oppose the Forest, or in line do oppose the systematic destruction of the Forest by giant multinational

companies intent on extracting millions of tonnes of superfluous coal from its remote and peaceful woods. The Inspector and Secretary of State supported our view and once again the Forest of Dean has been saved.

It was a pity that Mr Howells, a paid Forestry Commission official, was not allowed to give evidence to the inquiry despite our requests. We might then have been able to establish where the commission, ostensibly the guardian of the Dean National Forest Park, stands on this issue of coal and the environment.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD TAMPLIN,  
McNAIR,  
Dean Heritage Museum Trust,  
Camp Mill,  
Soudley,  
Cinderford, Gloucestershire.  
November 7.

May the archbishops and bishops continue to speak their minds. The Government's standing would be still higher if it were seen to welcome, not resent, constructive criticism, whether from its own supporters or from others.

Yours truly,  
DAVID LANE,  
5 Springy Drive,  
Great Shelford,  
Cambridge.  
November 19.

From Dr A. C. Todd

Sir, Further to your excellent and timely letter of November 17, "The bishops' gambit," I suggest that the bishops and all other spiritual leaders should now add to their daily private prayers this one of Thomas à Kempis:

"I beseech Thee, my most Gracious God, preserve me from the cares of this life."

lest I should be too much entangled therein.  
Yours sincerely,  
A. C. TODD,  
No 1 Ratford House,  
49 Kenilworth Road,  
Leamington Spa,  
Warwickshire.  
November 18.

From Dr A. J. Bate

Sir, A Sunday evening sermon in a university church should surely be a valuable contribution to make preached from the university pulpit on a Sunday evening, not released in advance to the press through Conservative Central Office.

Mr Gummer was not invited to Cambridge to make a political speech; his opportunistic abuse of the pulpit is such that he is hardly qualified to upbraid the bishops.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. BATE,  
St Catharine's College,  
Cambridge.  
November 19.

imperative to bring the basis for this tax up to date. As a response in the White Paper on rates, which was published in the summer of last year, the Government promised that work would be put in hand to achieve a non-domestic revaluation and that a consultation paper would be published on a future domestic revaluation.

Unfortunately little more than rhetoric has emerged during the past twelve months. Decisions are urgently required so that a revaluation is brought into effect at the earliest possible date.

The first expedient and urgent step should be a reassessment of non-domestic property. However, fairness and equity require a full revaluation as soon as possible.

The time for talk has ended; the time for action has arrived.

Yours faithfully,  
TERRY M. MASSEY, President,  
Rating and Valuation Association,  
ALAN J. DUNCAN, President,  
Rating Surveyors Association,  
IAN V. ODDY, President,  
General Practice Division, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors,  
JOHN M. PHILLIPS, President,  
Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers,  
TONY CHRISTOPHER, General Secretary,  
Inland Revenue Staff Federation,  
115 Ebury Street,  
Belgravia, SW1.  
November 7.

## Abbeyfield recalled

From Miss Ann Parry

Sir, So the Abbeyfield Society is celebrating its silver jubilee this year. In your Special Report (November 15) you speak of the "founders", but in truth the "only begetter" was Richard Carr-Gomm who, in 1955, acquired the first house in Bermondsey and invited a few elderly and lonely people (it was not exclusively for the elderly) to move in as tenants.

Two years later (November, 1957) the society was formed and legally registered. It was ungenerous not even to mention Richard's name in your otherwise excellent report. Some years later he dissociated himself from the society as he did not approve of the way it was developing and started all over again in Bermondsey with the Carr-Gomm Society, which also now flourishes elsewhere.

There is room for both societies, so great is the need for this sort of modest accommodation.

Yours truly,  
ANN PARRY,  
Whitstable,  
Furness Pelham,  
Buntingford,  
Hertfordshire.  
November 16.

## Paper pounds

From Mr Anthony Rowley

Sir, I follow from a distance the sad saga of the demise of the British £1 note.

I have seen few more famous statements than that by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, to the effect that the £1 note has a "shelf life" of only 10 months. Of course it does if it is printed on paper of miserably low quality. The current £1 note is a pole shadow of its former self. We in Hongkong may have our problems, but the durability of the colony's notes is not one of them. The Hongkong 10 dollar note (roughly equal in value to the British pound nowadays) probably has a street life ten times that of the £1 note - simply because it is printed on good quality paper.

I can assure you the Hongkong currency gets no less challenging treatment at the hands of local taxi drivers, shopkeepers and others than does the £1 note in Britain.

To do away with the £1 note is to further devalue the pound in the eyes of users. That can only help inflation, just as devaluation of the currency did by creating confusion over the value of coins, effectively debasing them.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY H. ROWLEY,  
Business Editor,  
Far Eastern Economic Review,  
GPO Box 150,  
Hongkong.  
November 14.

From Lord Ridley

Sir, Why do we not follow the example of Jersey which has had a square £1 coin for some time? It cannot possibly be mistaken for anything else.

RIDLEY,  
House of Lords.  
November 15.

## Too much trust in mineral trading

From the Director of the Strategic Metals Corporation

Sir, The Government's decision to abandon its newly formed strategic minerals stockpile says as much about our masochistic attitude towards commodity trading as it does about our Munich-like faith in the eternal goodness of man.

We are, as a nation, the centre of much of the world's mineral trading in all its forms. Sadly we are no longer the warehouse. We allowed that role to be whipped away to Rotterdam in the late 1950s through our failure to comprehend the free port principle and our refusal to accept containerization as a way of life.

For what is left of our industry we rely increasingly upon the application of technology and the specialised minerals it demands. In spite of ranking seventh in the world in monetary value of mining and minerals output, we produce scarcely any of those vital to the realization of our skills: no bismuth, chrome, cobalt, manganese, platinum groups, titanium or vanadium. We do a bit of converting here and there, a spot of scrap recovery, but we hold no stockpiles.

We rely for many of our key minerals on the Soviet Union, South Africa and China, whose skills in manipulating markets have been manifesting themselves in the trading houses of London in the past few years. We draw critical supplies from such politically sensitive centres as Zaire, Zambia, Nigeria, Bolivia and Chile.

Now we are delivering them a vote of confidence. We see no problems. This is a condition with which apparently we are determined to live in spite of our decreasing ability to influence the cause and therefore the growing necessity to cushion the effect.

There is a simple solution. If any government would take the trouble to understand the commodities industry, if it would match regulation with a reasonable tax regime; investors would fund the stockpile. In spite of the disadvantages many already invest in strategies. I wonder how many more might do similarly if they felt that the opportunity to make a legitimate profit were linked with the ability to protect British industry.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID HARGREAVES,  
Director,  
Strategic Metals Corporation,  
De La Rue House,  
5 Burlington Gardens, W1.  
November 14.

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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Reality of a 'white hot' technological revolution

Sir Nicholas Goodison attempted yesterday to scotch growing speculation that the Stock Exchange will be forced to ask for an extension of the end 1986 deadline agreed with the Government for scrapping stockbrokers' minimum commissions the clearing of the stock exchange was opening the Computers in the City Conference at the Barbican Centre, London when he said:

"Internal studies have led to the formation of a strategic plan for technical development to meet the new needs and it begins to look as if it could be the autumn of 1986 before we can introduce the new market quotation and surveillance systems."

He went on: "We are of course determined to beat the date, but our ability to meet it depends very much on avoiding technological accidents."

Just so the changes of these occurring would appear quite high, considering the huge scale of the task facing Exchange's growing band of technology buffs.

The Stock Exchange is suffering from similar problems with the technology it needs for its new trading system. These were eloquently spelt out at the conference yesterday by Mr George Hayter, the information services director. The initial systems that would be installed in time to meet the Government deadline would make as much use as possible of existing machinery. Two years after the introduction of the initial trading support system, Mr Hayter expects something much more ambitious. The target system is code-named Mantis (Market and Trading Information System). It will be fully interactive.

Under the initial system, which has been called SEAO (Stock Exchange Automated Quotes) in deference to Nasdaq, the US over-the-counter network to which it bears a considerable resemblance, all bargains will be done in time-honoured fashion, by direct negotiation either on the telephone or face to face. Mantis will bring electronic, push-button dealing.

Mr Hayter said he believed this sort of automatic dealing would be most suitable for smaller orders in active stocks. This is still by far the most common type of Stock Exchange transaction. About 83 per cent of equity bargains are of less than £10,000.

## Sunday shopping off the shelf

This afternoon we will learn the conclusions of a committee appointed by the Home Office to review the Sunday trading laws. It was set up to get the Government off a political hook; keen to invigorate the retail sector by loosening the trading laws, its encouragement of a private member's bill to change the law ran into strong sabbatarian resistance in the Commons.

Now the Archbishops' Committee is certain to recommend considerable liberalization, and with the support of economic analysis by the Institute for Fiscal Studies, the Government should be able to effect changes. Although the claims of the

greatest enthusiasts of the favourable impact on sales and employment are undoubtedly exaggerated, the inconsistencies and uneven enforcement of the existing law make reform essential.

The clear gainers will be those out-of-town stores which are 'building up business on the notion that shopping is fun for all the family; the consequence may be that more and more shops choose to close on a Monday, when the weekend shopping peak is over.

## Mercury marriage retains its sparkle

The eye-catching detail in the mass of material which emerged yesterday about the Akroyd/Mercury/Rowe and Pitman/Mullens merger is the full-year profit figure from the jobbing 'partner', Akroyd. Pretax profits for the year to end-September were just £9.4 million, compared to the previous year's £16.1 million. It looks very much as if jobbing in the second half especially was a fairly hair-raising business. Profits fell from £6.7 million to just £1.7 million. Putting it another way, Akroyd made as much profit in the whole year of last year, as it did in the first six months of the previous year. Earnings per share are halved from 51.9p to 26.4p.

The S. G. Warburg component, by contrast, offered a smoother picture, mainly because it does not volunteer anything as crude as numbers. All the Warburg board was prepared to say yesterday was that group interim profits were ahead of the comparable period last year. When the merger details were announced, the bank was less sanguine.

Nevertheless, the atmosphere last night after the results were announced was one of relaxed calm. "Little bang", that is the announcement of the merger itself, has plainly proved a success, judging by the high level of acceptances - 90 per cent plus - from two signatories to the deal.

The operation is now looking to the future and concentrating in technical terms on those aspects of the four businesses where progress can be achieved before the Stock Exchange "big bang", when the new London gilt and equity markets go live. Stock Exchange assent to allow the introduction of outside membership is one hurdle. Another may well be the formidable task of knitting together 1,700 staff from the four separate businesses, all of which had separate capital structures, and hence salary tiers, into one coherent unit.

Mr David Scoley, chairman of Mercury, was at pains to stress the adequacy of the equity capital base at £250 million. In the past, Warburg, he said, had been driven by the profit and loss account rather than by the balance sheet footnote. He saw no reason for that situation to change and he felt sufficiently confident last night to suggest that further links, involving Tokyo and New York connections, might well come about.

## Forward to halve branches

Forward Trust Group, Midland Bank's leasing subsidiary, is to close nearly half of its branches as part of a restructuring programme, writes Peter Wilson Smith, Our Banking Correspondent.

In order to improve the service to both business and personal customers, Forward Trust is creating 32 business centres in key areas throughout the country, all but two at existing branch sites. The business centres will be fitted with on-line computer technology. Some of them will take over the business of more than one branch, leading to the closure of 23 of the group's 53 United Kingdom branches.

The changes will be phased over the next year and there will be about 360 job losses out of the group's present staff of 2,100. Compulsory redundancies are not being ruled out although natural wastage and redeployment are expected to take care of most of the programme.

Forward Trust is taking a number of other measures to reduce costs, involving streamlining head office procedures.

The tax changes introduced in the 1984 Budget, which will ultimately reduce the attractions of leasing compared with other forms of finance, have accentuated the need to improve efficiency.

Mr Ian Paterson, chief executive, said yesterday that the changes took account of the Budget and were designed to match the changing needs of the group's customers.

Forward Trust reported profits up from £35.5 million to £36 million pretax in 1983 and expects to do at least as well this year.

● **WHITBREAD INVESTMENT:** Six months to Sept 30, interim 2.17p (1.94p) (Figures in £000). Profit, before tax, 3,393 (2,967). EPS 3.73p (3.29p).

● **BARTON TRANSPORT:** Year to Sept 23. Dividend on deferred shares doubled to 10 per cent. (Figs in £000). Turnover 7,978 (7,689). Pretax profit 350 (139).

as chief executive and Mr Jeffrey Kaplan as a director.

Romana is paying a maximum of \$9 million to acquire, from an United States subsidiary of Suptero of Canada, 216 oil and gas producing wells and exploration rights to about 157,000 undeveloped acres.

The purchase is conditional on satisfactory investigations and the Stock Exchange granting Romana's shares to be quoted on the USM before December 14.

Terms of the rights issue are one new Romana ordinary restricted voting share at 32p for every two existing shares held, and compare with a quotation for the shares last night of 34p. The issue is not underwritten.

● **C E HEATH,** the insurance broking group, reported interim pretax profits to September 30 up 47.3 per cent from £9.3 million last year to £13.7 million this time. Group broking profits rose from £4.9 million to £6.2 million and underwriting profits increased to £7 million from £3.9 million last year.

Tempus, page 23

# US growth drops below 2% for first time since 1982

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The US economy had another, unexpectedly sharp slowdown during the third quarter, with growth dropping below 2 per cent for the first time since the final quarter of 1982, the Administration said yesterday.

Revised third quarter figures showing growth at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent headed a list of gloomy economic news which confirmed the slowdown.

The Commerce Department released the figures as White House officials admitted privately that growing internal differences among President Reagan's top advisers are clouding the outlook for substantive deficit reduction measures in the new budget.

A core group of nine top advisers have been meeting for more than a week to shape Mr Reagan's new fiscal programme and agree on ways to reduce the mounting deficit now projected at more than \$200 billion (£161 billion) this fiscal year.

News of the worsening economic outlook coincided with the reports that US housing starts dropped sharply last month by 9.8 per cent to an annual rate of 1.515 million units and that after-tax profits of US corporations fell 7.3 per cent to an adjusted annual rate of \$139.3 billion in the third quarter.

Commerce Department officials said the figures for both new housing starts and permits for future construction, which had dropped 2 per cent last month, were the lowest since December, 1982 when the economy was moving out of the steep recession.

Mr Reagan's economic advisers said earlier that a sharp drop in growth was the main reason that the Government's projections for the federal budget deficit have twice been revised upwards, from \$170 billion at the end of the election campaign to as much as \$120 billion by the end of the present fiscal year on September 30.

Members of the core group fear that the increasing deficit will drive up interest rates, given projections that will account for more than 5 per cent of the national output of goods and services this fiscal year.

But because almost two-thirds of the budget has been put "off-limits" for cuts by President Reagan who has also said he will not support a tax increase, officials are becoming pessimistic they will be able to break the stalemate over fiscal policy.

An official involved in the talks said: "We are trying to develop features of the budget which will allow acceptable growth without a tax increase." Officials of the core group, which includes the Secretaries of Treasury and Commerce, Mr David Stockman, the Director of the Budget Office and Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, are attempting to convince the President to accept a large, across-the-board cut in federal spending.

The improvement in the economic cycle in Britain is scheduled to come to an end early next year, official statisticians say, writes our Economics Correspondent. This is despite the fact that the longer leading index for the economy picked up further last month.

The four leading indicators, one of four sets of cyclical indicators published regularly by the Government, rose between July and October after a sharp fall between March and July. Lower interest rates, higher share prices and improved business confidence have helped the

Bank has to downgrade computer gilts service

by Jeremy Warner

Plans for the Bank of England's new computerized gilts settlement service have had to be substantially revised because of technical problems.

The Bank had envisaged a system in which every big user of the gilts markets as well as all the market's leading players would be able to settle gilt transactions electronically through the Central Gilt Office service.

However, it has recently become apparent that it would be impossible to install a reliable system before Big Bang day when the Stock Exchange is due to install its new trading system. This is expected towards the end of 1986.

Last month, the Bank, in conjunction with the Stock Exchange which is helping to establish the new settlement service, decided to attempt to build a considerably less ambitious service which will be available only to the market's professionals, the primary dealers, inter-dealer brokers, money brokers, discount houses and stock lenders.

It will not be available to the institutional investors whose settlement will still have to be executed in the traditional way.

The Bank of England still intends to develop the service originally envisaged in future years

Merrett offshoot pays £1m for underwriter

Crechurch Syndicate Managers, a newly formed subsidiary of Lloyd's largest underwriting group, Merrett Holdings, has made its first acquisition and bought the underwriting business of Lloyd's broker Stewart Wrightson for about £1m.

The business - Pulbrook managing agency - has five syndicates, with about 600 Lloyd's names on them. The deal is subject to the approval of the Council of Lloyd's.

Crechurch was set up to buy the underwriting interests of Lloyd's brokers which are being forced to divest by July 1987 under the terms of the Lloyd's Act.

Stewart Wrightson is one of Lloyd's top half dozen brokers. Crechurch is talking to a few other brokers about potential acquisitions of their underwriting managing agencies.

● **YOUNG'S BREWERY** is to pay an interim dividend of 3p (2.5p), after pretax profits for the six months to September 30 rose from £1.6 million to £1.7 million. Tempus, page 23

● **METAL BOX** is to pay an interim dividend of 6.1p (5.8p) for the six months trading to September 30, after pretax profits improved from £50.3 million to £51.7 million. Tempus, page 23

● **NORTHERN AMERICAN TRUST:** Final 4.6p making 5p (5.4p) for the year to October 31. Revenue after charges and tax £2,165,108 (£1,853,731). The United Kingdom cost in arriving at above figure: corporation tax £501,398 (312,071) and imputation tax £676,243 (£670,690). Earnings per share 6.33p (5.39p).

● **MARLING INDUSTRIES'** subsidiary Clough & Wood (Gaskets), has acquired the fixed trading assets, goodwill and trading name of Dolphin Automotive Parts from Marshalls Universal for £175,000 cash.

● **SHEFFIELD BRICK GROUP:** Six months to June 30. No interim (nil). (Figs in £000). Turnover 1,445 (2,219). Pre-Interest profit, 45 (loss 139). Interest 44 (54).

● **HEADLAM, SIMS AND COGGINS:** Int. div. 1p (1.4p) for half year to July 31. (Figs in £000). Group sales 3,984 (2,426). Pretax profit 92 (152).

## UK recovery 'to falter next March'

The improvement in the economic cycle in Britain is scheduled to come to an end early next year, official statisticians say, writes our Economics Correspondent. This is despite the fact that the longer leading index for the economy picked up further last month.

## Extra £750m set aside for strike

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The treasury published its winter supplementary estimates for public expenditure yesterday, providing details of over-run on spending during the current financial year.

The estimates, which are consistent with the autumn statement planning total for public expenditure in 1984/85 of £128 billion, show that £2,999 billion of additional provision has been sought for the first half of the year, of which £2,207 million counts as public expenditure.

Around £750 million of additional provision is directly related to the coal strike. The deficit grant to the National Coal Board has been increased by £607 million while the police grant has been boosted by £155 million, in respect of the policing costs of the strike.

Of the £2,207 million of additional provision which is classified as public expenditure (the NCB deficit grant does not show up directly but only through any change in the NCB's external financing limit).

Two separate votes, of £152 million and £143 million, increase the provision for health and personal social services, mainly because of pay rises for medical staff. Additional provision of £147 million is sought for supplementary benefits.

Overall, the Treasury says, supply expenditure is running at slightly less than five per cent above its level in the first half of 1983/84, which is a more optimistic picture than that presented in the monthly public sector borrowing requirement figures.

New York offices become world's most expensive

By Judith Hartley, Commercial Property Correspondent

New York has emerged as the most expensive office location in the world, pushing the City of London in to second place for the first time in several years, according to Richard Ellis, the estate agent. Ellis's latest worldwide office rent survey shows that total occupation cost in New York's best locations are £57 a sq ft, compared with the City of London's £55. The third most expensive location is Tokyo, where total occupation costs are £48 a sq ft.

Richard Ellis says that the doubling of office rents in New York since 1975 is partly due to the recent strength of the dollar and to the wave of confidence which spread across the US - which was reflected in President Reagan's recent landslide victory.

The agent predicts that rents in New York will continue to rise because there is a shortage of prime office space. The City of London was top of the league table for a long time as far as occupation costs go, but there has been little real rental growth of late.

Office rents in Hongkong have been hit by an oversupply of space and have dropped sharply.

## Dixons hits at 'gift for taxman'

By Christopher Dunn

The Dixons camp yesterday launched an attack on the proposed capital reconstruction by Currys, alleging that it represented a free gift of Currys' assets to the tax man.

Dixons is locked in a bitter bid battle with Currys, and offering 499p to take over the High Street retailer. On Monday, as part of its defence, Currys unveiled plans to reorganize its capital base, and give shareholders 150p via sale and leasebacks of its property portfolio.

Last night, Mr Roger Seelig of Morgan Grenfell, which is acting for Dixons, condemned Currys' plan as completely inefficient.

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## Citibank cuts rate

Citibank unusually took the lead in London by cutting its sterling base rate by 0.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent for corporate clients.

Other banks failed to follow Barclays, which cut its base rate to 9.75 per cent on Monday in line with the money market formula it has adopted as a direct guide to base rates.

Although the Bank of England endorsed the Barclays move by cutting its own dealing rates in line, the other clearing banks were waiting for conditions to be right to cut their rates by half a point. The Bank of England resisted the extra quarter-point cut yesterday.

The three-month interbank rate for wholesale money eased further and it is seen as merely a matter of time before the other banks follow Citibank's example, with the Bank of England possibly timing its approval to suit the flotation of British Telecom shares.

Citibank quoted the downward trend of rates in the money market rather than absolute numbers as the reason for its cut and it was noticeable that discount houses were not anxious to sell bills yesterday. The Bank of England's dealing rates.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,159.4 down 3.0 (high: 1,164.4; low: 1,157.7)  
FT Index: 912.5 down 0.3  
FT Gilts: 83.04 up 0.10  
FT All Share: 549.34 down 3.49  
Bargains: 20,199  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 105.07 down 0.37  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,190.14 up 4.88  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,256.98 down 27.23  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,072.52 up 4.91  
Amsterdam: 174.7 up 0.2  
Sydney: AO Index 772.5 down 2.4  
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1,075.8 up 4.6  
Paris: CAC Index 179.7 down 0.5

## CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling Index 78.0 unchanged (range 76.1-78.0)  
\$1.2410 down 65pts  
DM 3.7345 down 0.0030  
FF 11.4250 down 0.0325  
Yen 303.50 down 0.50  
Dollar Index 140.0 up 0.2  
DM 3.0080 up 0.01  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.2380  
Dollar DM 3.0022  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
ECU £0.597648  
SDR £0.901044

## INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates:**  
Bank base rates 10-8%  
Finance houses base rate 11  
Overnight market loans week fixed 9%  
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 1/2  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 9%  
3 month DM 5 1/2-5 3/4  
3 month FF 11 1/4-11 1/2  
**US rates**  
Bank prime rate 11.75  
Fed funds 9%  
Treasury long bond 10 1/2%-10 3/4%  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period October 3 to November 6 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$342.65 pm \$342.65  
close \$342.50-343 (\$275.50-276)  
New York (latest): \$342.10  
Kruggerand (per coin):  
\$353.354.50 (\$284.285.25)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$80.75-81.75 (£65-66)  
"Excludes VAT"

## Hartons Group plans £8m merger

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Hartons Group and Elson & Robbins are to merge in a deal worth £8.2 million, effectively creating a combined group dominated by a consumer products division with a £10 million turnover.

Just two months ago Hartons, the London plastic shoe distributor and consumer products group, applied to move from the USM to a full Stock Exchange listing.

Its terms for Elson are three Hartons shares and 16p cash for every Elson share already held. Barclays Merchant Bank is offering a 71p per share cash alternative. The equity offer values Elson at 82.6p per share compared with 68p before the bid.

Elson share jumped to 77p yesterday. Hartons eased 2p to 49p. No offer is being made for the Preference shares.

Hartons has promises of acceptance from shareholders with almost 20 per cent of the equity. These include the directors with 6.25 per cent and Francis Sumner (Holdings), acting in concert with Hartons, with 4.65 per cent.

Elson's results which accompanied the merger terms show that pretax profits in the year to the end of last September fell from £1.21 million to £864,000 on a

turnover which dropped from £18.23 million to £15.12 million.

## Romana to raise £2m

Stieva Romana, a British company which once had oil interest in Romania, is seeking a quote on the Unlisted Securities Market to raise £2 million from shareholders to pay part of the cost of buying American oil and gas wells.

Romana's largest shareholder, Clabir International which first bought into the company in March this year, has promised to take up the rights on its entire 66.5 per cent stake guaranteeing a minimum £1.27 million for the company.

Clabir, an American investment company, announced last week that it was the new owner of a near 20 per cent stake in the USM-quoted Yelverton investment company. Three Clabir executives have taken over at Yelverton. The two companies now have Mr Henry Clark as chairman, Mr Nicholas Kittoe

as chief executive and Mr Jeffrey Kaplan as a director.

Romana is paying a maximum of \$9 million to acquire, from an United States subsidiary of Suptero of Canada, 216 oil and gas producing wells and exploration rights to about 157,000 undeveloped acres.

The purchase is conditional on satisfactory investigations and the Stock Exchange granting Romana's shares to be quoted on the USM before December 14.

Terms of the rights issue are one new Romana ordinary restricted voting share at 32p for every two existing shares held, and compare with a quotation for the shares last night of 34p. The issue is not underwritten.

● **C E HEATH,** the insurance broking group, reported interim pretax profits to September 30 up 47.3 per cent from £9.3 million last year to £13.7 million this time. Group broking profits rose from £4.9 million to £6.2 million and underwriting profits increased to £7 million from £3.9 million last year.

Tempus, page 23

Ever since Julius Caesar and his legions set an example, people have been flocking to Peterborough. Through the centuries it's been a long chorus of 'veni,







## STOCK MARKET REPORT

# Speculation gives oil shares another bout of jitters

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Nervousness and rumour fluttered around the oil pitches yesterday, leaving share prices lower for the second successive day.

A variety of worries has beset the oil industry in recent weeks, leaving world spot prices weak and vulnerable. The latest rumour is that Norway intends to again cut its oil prices, and so further undermine spot levels.

Some market men even heard that the British National oil corporation might be forced to trim its prices putting further pressure on producers.

But analysts at Wood, Mackenzie, the stockbroker firm, reckon the latter suggestion highly unlikely and the possibility of cuts by the Norwegians as nothing to worry about.

The price of Norway's Brent crude is still about 25 cents a barrel higher than BNOC prices, despite a cut at the start of this month. Any price cut for December would simply bring Norwegian oil back in line.

A spokesman for Wood, Mackenzie said: "That means there's no pressure on BNOC to bring prices down, even if the Norwegians make such a move for next month."

Nevertheless, share prices felt the chill of market talk and there were double figure losses for BP and Shell, down 10p and 30p respectively. Even Lasso slipped back 5p to 351p - the shares have been firm recently on a mixture of exploration and takeover hopes - and there were losses of a few pence for Britoil, Burmah, Enterprise, Tricentral and Ultramar.

Elsewhere the stock market was once again dominated by the British Telecom issue. Trading remained light with most City minds directed towards the BT sale. At the close the FT 30 share index was registering a 6.3 points fall to 912.8 points, a little above its worst level of the day.

The SE FT share index was also off its lowest point at 1,159.1 points, a fall of 8.3 points.

A firmer Wall Street opening helped improve sentiment towards the close but the market remained a little bemused by the failure of any of the other high street clearing banks to at least follow the example of Barclay's Bank and lower base rates.

But American favourites had a poor session. Imperial Chemical Industries closed 8p down at 648p.

Government stocks opened lower but then staged a modest rally to close unchanged on the day. The market was inhibited by worries over transatlantic interest rates.

Insurance brokers were firm, helped along by the 47 per cent interim profits advance by C E Heath which rose 15p to 488p. Willis Faber finished 8p higher at 483p and Stewart Wrightson 16p better at 426p.

S. R. Gent fell a further 4p to 154p on its profit warning and Polly Peck, ahead of figures lost 7p to 237p.

Beer shares were subdued. Today, Whitbread becomes the first national to report in the present beer profits season when it announces interim results. The market is expecting a figure of about £58 million compared with £50 million in the same period last year.

Bass, due to report full year figures soon, was 2p stronger at 430p. Guesses of the Bass figures range up to £235 million.

Stores were firm. Woolworth's continued to move into new high ground with a 7p advance to 570p.

Unilever looks to have finished the sell-off its transport interests. The last to go is The Norfolk Line, a trailer and ferry business. The prospective buyer is The Maersk Company, part of the Danish A P Moller group. In the past year, Unilever disposed of several transport businesses, including Unispeed and SPD. Unilever shares were unmoved yesterday, 5p lower at 1035p.

Style, where British Land bids hopes still linger, rose 2p to 153p and Our Race Records jumped 8p to 316p following cheerful annual meeting comments. Home Charm Group rose 10p to 330p as the company displayed its new Aspley, Hemel Hempstead, in Hertis, superstore to City analysts and others.

Currys Group fell 20p to 364p on its "take-away" bid defence. Bidders "Dixons" Group was unchanged at 379p.

Cullen's Stores rose 10p to 435p on hopes that former Asda executive, Mr John Fletcher, will attempt to counter the £6.6 million offer from former Imperial Group executives.

Newcomer, Wardle Stores, offered at 132p, made a bright debut. It touched 164p before settling at 157p.

Photo-Me International continued to make rapid headway on a tip sheet mention, gaining a further 30p to 985p. It jumped 110p on Monday.

Shares of International Signal and Control Group eased 2p to 280p as 59-year-old American Mr Richard Holmberg asked to be given early retirement from the board which he joined just 11 months ago.

He wants to start a small hi-tech business, pitching for American defence contracts and fears a conflict of interests. Mr John Hartley, a director in London, says: "There's no split, we're still very good friends."

Mr Holmberg said from the US that he hopes to keep most of his 1.4 million shares, the third largest holding by a board member.

Marlborough Property Holdings was unchanged at 55p despite half year profits of £314,000 against a £199,000 loss. Interim dividend is a same-again 0.2p a share.

Ryan Hotels, the Irish group, held at 20p. Interests associated with the Ashdown family have increased their shareholding to 10.8 per cent. There were suggestions yesterday that Mr Nazmu Virani, a leading Ryan Hotels shareholder had sold some of his holding.

But hopes continued to spur TI Group, the former Tube Investments. The shares rose 4p

to 238p on renewed suggestions that the Rockwell Group, the big US operation, is keen to bid. There has in the past week been deep interest in TI shares with some big buyers around.

Metal Box fell 12p to 340p on disappointment with its figures and MK Electric, results today lost 7p to 3180p. HAT Group was also weak on its results, down 8p to 111p.

The P & O shipping group was again an active counter. At one time up 3p to 309p it closed 1p lower at 305p. Lucas Industries finished just 2p off at 266p after, at one time, sinking to 263p.

Fading bid hopes trimmed United Scientific 5p to 220p and

large chunks of stock are being offloaded, fell another 4p to 202p. After the group's recent poor profit figures, the share price looks ever more likely to slip back below the magic 200p level.

Trusthouse Forte, the hotel group, rose 1p to 134p yesterday. L. Messel, the broker, expects 1983/84 profits to hit £110 million (£82 million). It expects 15 per cent growth in the present year and says the shares are worth buying.

Yorkshire Chemicals showed some spark, jumping 5p to 62p, on the back of speculative buying.

Istock Johnson, weak on Monday on suggestions of a Monopolies Commission probe into the brick industry, was back in demand yesterday as speculators took the view that it was too good a takeover possibility to be ignored for long. The shares put on 8p to 253p.

Bank shares showed signs of settling down after two days of deteriorating prices stemming from rumours of bad debts and, unlikely in the BT shadow, a rights issue from Barclays Bank.

Barclays edged ahead a few coppers, so did Lloyds, the suggested bad debt casualty, and Midland. National Westminster shaded a few pennies.

Hambros Bank gained 8p to 148p as the market heard the group has sold off loss-making US oil and gas interests.

## COMPANY NEWS

## IN BRIEF

● **B.E.T. OMNIBUS SERVICES:** Results for six months to September 30. Interim 1p (same). Figures in £000 Income 3 (3). Pretax profit 903 (loss 98) after administrative expenses 25 (25), but including interest 927 (debit 76). Tax 407 (9). Extraordinary debit nil (10). Earnings per share 2.53p (loss 0.83p). During the year to March 31, 1984, the company sold all its subsidiaries.

● **DIPLOMA:** Final 7.5p, making 10p (6p equity) for 12 months to September 30. The company proposes to split the 10p ordinary shares into units of 5p. (Figures in £m) Turnover 89.2 (76.6). Pretax profit 16.3 (11.8) being electronic components distribution 12 (6.8), manufacturing and other distribution 4.4 (4.7) and net interest debit 0.1 (credit 0.3). Tax 7.6 (5.5). Minorities 0.7 (0.3). Extraordinary credit 1.4 (0.1). Earnings per share 30.5p (22.8) or 18.2p annualized. Shares 438 down 12.

● **A.P. BULGENT:** Results for half year to July 31. Interim 58p equivalent to 16.57 per cent gross (same). (Figures in £000). Turnover 4,250 (3,231). Pretax profit 308 (381) after exceptional cost-creation of new power conversion division 62 (nil). Tax 97 (198). Earnings per share 0.4p (0.65). Shares unchanged at 26.

● **CHAPMAN INDUSTRIES:** Results for 26 weeks to September 29. Interim 2.3p (2.2p) Figures in £000. Turnover 8,688 (7,383). Trading profit 373 (358). Interest (net) 94 (47). Pretax profit 289 (211). Tax 54 (110). Extraordinary debit 97 (nil). Earnings per share 8p (7.1p). Shares unchanged at 221.

● **MARLBOROUGH PROPERTY HOLDINGS:** Results for six months to June 30. Interim 0.2p (same). The board intends at least to maintain the dividend for the full year at the level paid last year. (Figures in £000). Turnover 2,396 (2,645). Net rental income 379 (188). Gross profit on sales of trading properties 611 (34). Pretax profit 314 (loss 199) after interest 517 (271) and administration expenses 139 (150). Tax 37 (34). Profit on sale of investment properties 33 (653). Earnings per share 1.29p (loss 1.08p). Shares unchanged at 55.

● **STOCKLAKE HOLDINGS:** Fin Div 5p (9p) making 12p (same) for year to March 31. Figs in £000. Turnover 24,540 (26,713). Pretax profit 3,545 (4,246).

## TEMPUS

## Reshuffle and research hold key to Metal Box prospects

a cheap medium term buy. The market is ignoring the improving quality of earnings, and also disregarding the high R & D spending, which, just conceivably, produce a world-beating new product.

## C. E. Heath

C. E. Heath, whose interests range from insurance broking to reinsurance, and underwriting, turned in impressive half-year figures yesterday. But although pretax profits to September 30 surged 47.2 per cent from £9.3m to £13.7m this year, the results contain some longer term uncertainties.

The group's insurance broking income moved ahead almost 14 per cent from last year's interim stage, to £16m this time. The main advances came in its British and Australian broking operations. But the result was enhanced by currency gains, although the company will not say by how much. Profits from broking improved, from £4.9m to £6.2m.

On the face of it, the underwriting result was even more encouraging, with a leap in profits of 83 per cent from 3.9m to just over £7m. But although this was the most profitable area of business its quality is also the most questionable over the long term.

The result owes much to the success of the group's Australian operations, particularly its large exposure to workers' compensation business in the state of Victoria. But most analysts believe that the state will deprive C. E. Heath of these profits by taking over workers' compensation ar-

rangements in the next two years.

The exact impact this would have on the group's figures is uncertain since the information provided by C. E. Heath yesterday was skimpy. Nevertheless, it is clear that the loss of this business would be a serious blow if the company does not diversify its underwriting business rapidly.

For the time being, however, C. E. Heath's earnings per share rose by more than 50 per cent to 26.6p, although the interim dividend was limited to a modest increase from 5.25p to 6p, leaving a p/e of 8.

## Young's Brewery

The corporate master plan at Young's Brewery is switching emphasis from the production side, now that refurbishment of the Wandsworth Brewery has been completed, to marketing. New beers, including a Premium Lager, are planned, and the group is busy building up the retail pub chain - the 20 per cent improvement in the dividend could be a forerunner of better things to come.

The market, however, was unimpressed with Young's figures, and the shares dropped 5p to 140p. Sales have risen by about 10 per cent, and margins have slipped, reflecting tiny volume growth, relative to the industry leaders.

If the regional brewers are to do well, Young ought to produce sparkling figures, operating as it does, in the better off London area, and catering for fashion-conscious young drinkers with high disposable incomes. But competition apparently has been very fierce.



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## ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

## Public spending outstrips promises

By David Smith

## Lawson's claims on control of expenditure sit uneasily with the facts

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, presenting his autumn statement to the Commons last week, said that Government remained committed to "keeping firm control over government spending".

He also said: "After allowing for inflation, public expenditure next year is planned to be broadly the same as was planned for this year, and below the likely outcome for this year, which has been inflated by the cost of maintaining electricity supplies during the coal strike".

It would be nice if the plans came true, but Mr Lawson's comments about the Government's commitment to spending control and the prospects for next year sit uneasily with the facts.

Public expenditure in the present financial year, 1984-85, is expected to be nearly £128 billion, according to the autumn statement. The statement did not provide an estimate of what this means in real terms, but the calculation is simple.

Adjusting the new estimate of public spending in the current year for inflation (measured by the gdp deflator) gives a figure of £122.3 billion in 1983-84 prices.

Discounting inflation, this would represent the highest level of public spending so far. There is nothing surprising in this. The spending in 1982-83 and 1983-84 also represented, at the time, record real-term figures.

The public expenditure comparisons contained in the table go back to 1963-64 whenever Reginald Maudling was Chancellor. Long-term series for public expenditure are full of problems, mainly because of definitional changes, but these are unlikely to affect general conclusions.

Public expenditure in real terms in the present year will be nearly double that of 1963-64

and it has outstripped the rise in gdp.

The Wilson Governments of 1964-70 increased spending by 32.8 per cent, or 4.8 per cent a year. The Heath Government of 1970-74 boosted spending by 22.2 per cent, or a 5.1 per cent annual average rise in real terms.

Since then, the growth of public expenditure has slowed. Thanks to the intervention of the International Monetary Fund, spending under the Wilson/Callaghan Government of 1974-79 rose by only 6.6 per cent, for a 1.3 per cent annual average.

Under the present Government, comparing the expected outcome for 1984/85 with the final full year of the last Labour Government, 1978/79, expenditure has risen by 1.1 per cent in real terms, or an average of 1.7 per cent a year. In other words, the rate of public spending growth has accelerated slightly.

Two objections will be made to this comparison. The first is that the Government, like those in most other Western industrialised countries, has been faced with a sharp rise in unemployment, which has automatically boosted spending.

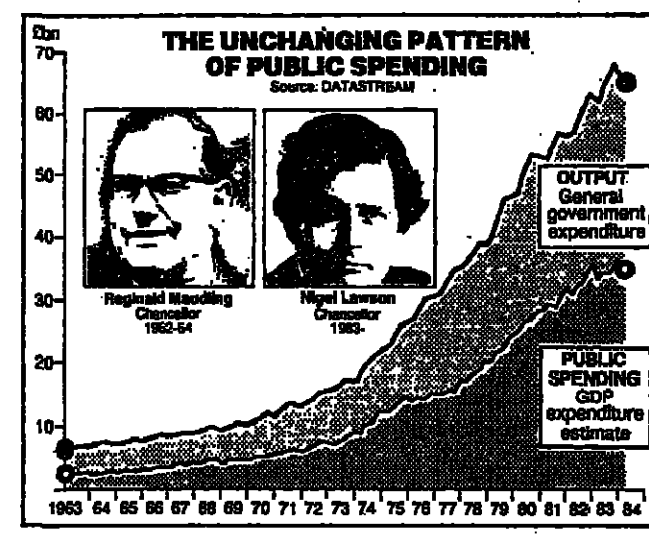
The second is that 1984/85 is a bad year to choose because of the miners' strike.

In the Commons on July 23, the Treasury said that public expenditure cost of each unemployed person was £1,950. The total cost to the Exchequer, including lost taxes and national insurance contributions, is much higher.

Multiplying the 1.753 million rise in unemployment since May 1979 by the expenditure cost per person of £1,950, gives total expenditure cost of £3.42 billion. Thus, if there had been no rise in unemployment, the public spending total for 1984-85 would have been reduced to £125.6 billion from £128 billion.

However, converting this to real, 1983-84 prices gives a 1984-85 spending figure of £119.9 billion which is still 8 per cent higher than the total the Conservatives inherited.

On the costs in the present year of the miners' strike, which



PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1963-88 Public spending planning totals			
	Cash (£ billion)	Constant 1983-84 prices (£ billion)	Proportion of gdp (%)
1963-64	9.9	63.7	34.0
1969-70	17.0	84.6	37.5
1973-74	28.6	103.4	39.9
1978-79	65.3	110.2	40.4
1979-80	76.9	111.7	40.5
1980-81	92.7	113.5	42.5
1981-82	104.7	116.5	44.0
1982-83	113.4	118.4	43.5
1983-84	120.3	120.3	43.0
1984-85	128.0	122.3	42.8
1985-86	132.0	120.6	41.0

Source: Economic Trends, November 1983, Public expenditure white papers, February 1984, Autumn Statement, November 1984.

Mr Lawson referred to in his autumn statement, it is worth looking at the detailed public expenditure effects provided by Professor Patrick Minford, of Liverpool University, last week.

Professor Minford estimated that the first 34 weeks of the coal strike cost the Government £1.2 billion - around £200 million in lost tax receipts plus £1 billion in higher public spending.

By no stretch of the imagination could the strike be blamed for the whole of the current year's over spending, as Mr Lawson appeared to be suggesting last week. This is particularly so when the Government started with a £2.75 billion reserve for such unforeseen circumstances as the coal strike.

In any case, the £2 billion real rise in public spending now expected this year is not out of line with the average annual real rise recorded since 1979.

There is another point to be considered when assessing the Government's public spending record. Of all the curiosities involved in calculating public expenditure totals, the treatment of sales of state assets as a negative item of spending is the most questionable.

In the current year, the Government expects to achieve a total of £1.9 billion in special sales of parts of state-owned industry, plus about £1.7 billion from the sale of council houses and land.

This £3.6 billion could legitimately be treated as revenue and added back to the £128 billion spending total for 1984/85, giving £131.6 billion or, converting to 1983/84 prices, £125.9 billion.

Amending the figures in this way shows a 14 per cent real rise in spending since 1978/79.

Whichever way one looks at it, public expenditure is still rising.

The chart suggests that it moves broadly in line with growth and inflation for the economy as a whole. Since public spending is a major component of gdp, this is hardly surprising.

Also, and more importantly, there has been no major reassessment of the scope of what government should be spending during the 20-year period covered.

Labour and Conservative government may have different philosophical attitudes but this is only significant at the margin, as in the recent Star Chamber and Cabinet battles over next year's spending.

At the time of the last Budget, the Treasury published a Green Paper on long-term public expenditure and taxation trends. It identified reasons for continued upward pressure on spending and taxation over the next 10 years, but failed to suggest reform to alleviate that pressure.

The Treasury's rather limp conclusion was that Parliament must decide how much public spending can be afforded, then stick to those targets.

Radical reform of public spending is possible, but unlikely. Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, has four committees examining various aspects of social security. Even if sweeping changes are proposed by the committees, it is difficult to see them being acted on. Social security reform may go the way of rates reform.

The ratio of public spending to gdp is rising during recession and falling during periods of reasonably healthy economic growth.

The Government has reduced this ratio in the past couple of years by restricting the increase in spending, while encouraging growth through lower interest rates and lower exchange rate.

If the growth keeps on coming, then the relative size of the public sector should continue to fall.

But it would be optimistic to expect a sudden transformation to success in controlling public spending.

## Law Report November 21 1984

## Extended sentence certificate on reduction of term

Regina v Bourton  
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Otton  
[Judgment delivered November 20]

The Court of Appeal substituted an extended sentence of six years imprisonment for an eight-year prison sentence passed on a man to whom the sentencing judge said: "You appear, through no fault of your own perhaps, to be incapable of standing on your own feet".

Michael John Bourton, aged 34, appealed successfully against sentence at Stafford Crown Court (Judge Rigby) on conviction of robbery from a guard on a train and unlawful wounding of him with a knife. The sentence for unlawful wounding was two years concurrent with the eight years for robbery.

Mr John Wait, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant.

MR JUSTICE OTTON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the appellant, who had been convicted for dishonesty, violence, blackmail and criminal damage, had been made the subject of a hospital order on three occasions and had served prison sentences. In 1981 he was sent to prison for five years for robbery and blackmail and the present offences were committed within weeks of his release.

The experienced judge, when passing sentence had said that he knew that any sentence he passed would be wrong, and it was one of those very unhappy cases where his duty was to protect the public.

The appellant had every sympathy with the judge. The victim was a vulnerable victim. He and the public at large needed protection from such violence.

An eight-year sentence undoubtedly achieved that end. However, when the appellant was released he was in the care of his own and his father's care, still unable to stand on his feet.

Eight years was somewhat too long, and their Lordships considered that the present was a proper case for an extended sentence pursuant to section 28(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

The appeal would be allowed by quashing the eight-year prison sentence and substituting a term of six years imprisonment and issuing an extended sentence certificate under section 28(4). The two-year prison sentence was to be served unaltered and concurrently.

As the court had said in *R v Houldsworth* (unreported, January 17, 1972): "An extended sentence has a dual purpose. It is designed to protect the public in two different ways: one, where necessary, by keeping a man in prison for a longer period than would otherwise be required; the other by providing a compulsory after care where this is desirable for a longer period than would otherwise be the case."

By section 28(3) five conditions had to be fulfilled. It was clear from the appellant's record, as Mr Wait conceded, that all the conditions were fulfilled.

The case had been adjourned to enable a notice to be served on the appellant in accordance with section 29(3). That had now been done.

The appeal would be allowed by quashing the eight-year prison sentence and substituting a term of six years imprisonment and issuing an extended sentence certificate under section 28(4). The two-year prison sentence was to be served unaltered and concurrently.

The father had never been out of touch with his children. They spent occasional weekends with him and part of the school holidays were spent with the paternal grandmother.

The boy had behavioural problems. In 1983, the local authority informed the foster parents that it was intended to remove the boy from their care and place him with other foster parents.

The foster parents appreciated that if the new placement was satisfactory then the child would be removed as well. The foster parents launched the adoption application as the only way to stop the local authority from removing the children.

It had been held in *A v Liverpool City Council* ([1982] AC 363) that where Parliament had, by statute, entrusted to a local authority the power and duty to make decisions as to the removal of children, the High Court would not exercise its jurisdiction in the exercise of discretion within the field committed to the local authority by statute.

Judge Wiggate had said that the same consideration applied if the object of the adoption application was to frustrate the intention of the local authority in the exercise of its discretion granted to the local authority by the Child Care Act 1980. The court upheld that view.

The father had refused his consent to the adoption but did not desire that the children be removed from the foster parents.

There was extensive evidence supporting the father's view that the children should remain with the foster parents with whom they had been for the past seven years. The grandmother, the children's general practitioner, their headmaster and three social workers among others all subscribed to that view.

The boy who had behavioural problems had improved recently. The foster mother could now give the boy more of her time. At one time there had been eight children in the house.

The father, although he did not wish the children to be removed, was adamant that he did not want access arrangements to be at the whim of the foster parents. At one time there had been eight children in the house.

It had been urged upon Judge Wiggate that an adoption order could be made with conditions of access attached. However, the judge had considered that, in the present condition on the adopters would be contrary to section 13 of the Adoption Act 1958.

The court had been referred to two reported cases, *In re J (Adopted Child)* ([1973] Fam 106) and *In re S (Minor) (Adoption Order: Access)* ([1976] Fam 1). In both cases there had been a compromise between the parties agreed before the court.

Lord Justice Cairns had said in *In re S* at 56: "Clearly no condition should be imposed which could be regarded as detracting from the rights and status of the adoptive parents... it does appear to me that the conditions which are asked to be included in the order here are such as not to affect the rights and the responsibilities of the adoptive parents in relation to the matter of access."

In the present case there was no compromise. The father was justified in making the application which he did. The appeal would be dismissed.

MR JUSTICE BOOTH agreed. Solicitors: Perring & Co. Hastings; Butters O'Brien, Hastings; Mr G. C. Child, Lewes.

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COMPANY NEWS  
IN BRIEF

● **HARDANGER PROPERTIES** reports pretax profits 33 per cent higher for year ended September 30 at £2.30m. Turnover rose from £6.65m to £7.45m. Total dividend 9.8p (same). The board has continued its policy of developing prime retail locations for sale to institutions.

In his statement, the chairman, Mr Derek Coombs, points out: "The prospects for the current year are very encouraging indeed and consequently the directors view the future very optimistically."

● **ACCESS SATELLITE**: Applications received at or above the striking price of 160p represented more than two and a half times the number of shares on offer. Preferential applications from employees have been allocated in full.

● **SWINDON PRIVATE HOSPITAL**, launched on the Unlisted Securities Market in December 1982, announces a loss after tax of £141,000 for the year ended July 31 - a period dominated by the completion of construction and commissioning of Riverside Hospital. It is pointed out to shareholders by the chairman, Mr J. G. Joffe, in his annual statement accompanying the report and accounts - "the company's first year since trading commenced - that: "Because trading started in mid-June, the results for the year only contain the income for approximately six weeks, while the costs for the whole year, including the commissioning items, have been charged against such income." So the final loss for the year was £141,000.

● **FORESLAW BURTON-WOOD BREWERY**: Half-year to Sept 29, int. div 2.5p (same). Figs. in £000. Turnover 12,831 (10,782). Pretax profit 1,229.

● **CASTLE (GB)** in his annual statement the chairman Mr Bruce Troughton, states: "I am confident that the group will continue to prosper and I look forward to further growth in the overall kitchen market. Bathrooms are still in their infancy and the potential of Olmar, the division formed in early May to increase market penetration within the kitchen built-in appliance and accessory market, is considerable."

● **AMAL FINANCIAL**: INVS: Half-year to Sept 30. No div. (nil). Figs in £000. Turnover 76 (44). Pretax profit 513.

● **PROVIDENT FINANCIAL GROUP** has completed the acquisition of the business and of certain of the assets of Williamsens. The Estate Agents, which is based in Lancashire, with branches at Chorley, Adlington, Leyland and Preston. The maximum consideration payable is £116,710.

Bye (Inspector of Taxes) v Corson and Another  
Before Mr Justice Scott  
[Judgment delivered November 7]

An assessment to capital gains tax made on taxpayers and which had become final against them did not prevent the Inland Revenue from making assessments to income tax on those taxpayers in respect of the same transactions.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the assessments to income tax made on the taxpayers in respect of the same transactions, which were made by the Inland Revenue, were not prevented by the assessments to capital gains tax made on the taxpayers in respect of the same transactions.

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## Late amendment to bankruptcy petition

Hastings v Geoffrey S. Beccle & Co  
Before Mr Justice Warner and Mr Justice Gibson  
[Judgment delivered November 8]

A bankruptcy petition could not be amended out of time so as to correct the date of the act of bankruptcy.



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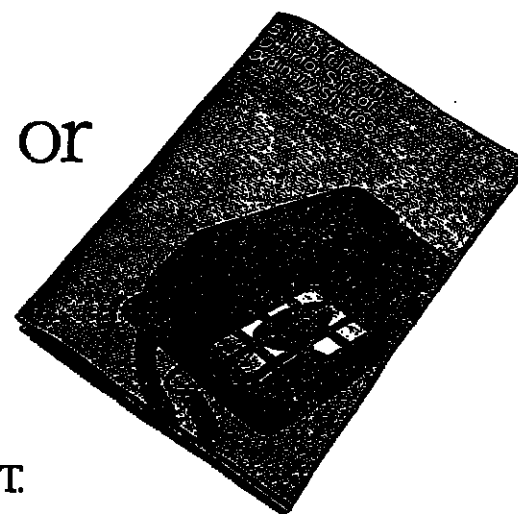
# 1 days left.

November 28th is the last day for receipt of applications to buy British Telecom shares.

A prospectus, containing an application form, will be published in this newspaper on Saturday.

Or you can get one from your bank, post office, or financial adviser.

**Are you going to share in British Telecom's future?**





# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year paid or loss
1	BUILDING AND ROADS	
2	Leach (William)	
3	Smart (J)	
4	BPH Industries	
5	Meyer Int	
6	Yent	
7	Shope & Fisher	
8	Richland	
9	Anc	
10	Fluor (John)	
11	Browner	
12	Cap & Counties	
13	Land Securities	
14	Scott Met	
15	Palview	
16	Apex	
17	Slough Estates	
18	Rush & Tompkins	
19	Stirling Guarantee	
20	Br Land	
21	Memor (John)	
22	Sunderland Stores	
23	Raybeck	
24	Freemans	
25	Ward White	
26	Burnes	
27	CLIS	
28	Stanley (AG)	
29	MPI	
30	Br Home Stores	
31	PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG	
32	BPCC	
33	Seatch & Seatch	
34	Oliver Paper	
35	Reynolds	
36	Geor Gross	
37	Warr	
38	Seatch (Jef)	
39	DRG	
40	Asac Paper	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20.00 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1984	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDEXED

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1983	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1982	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1981	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1978	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1977	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1974	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1973	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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1976	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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1972	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1969	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1968	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1967	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1966	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1965	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1964	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1963	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1958	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1957	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1956	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1953	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1952	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

## INDEXED

110 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	13%	2000-83	127 <sup>1</sup>	..	11.177	10
100 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	11%	2001-84	119 <sup>1</sup>	..	10.578	10
45 <sup>1</sup>	Plant	3%	1980-84	20 <sup>1</sup>	..	7.124	5
45 <sup>1</sup>	Plant	3%	1985-86	20 <sup>1</sup>	..	7.124	5
70 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	10%	2000-86	117 <sup>1</sup>	..	10.824	9
70 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	10%	2001-86	110 <sup>1</sup>	..	10.824	9
110 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	13%	2004-86	120 <sup>1</sup>	..	10.699	10
66	Trees	5%	2004-12	63 <sup>1</sup>	..	8.847	7
100 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	11%	2015-16	99 <sup>1</sup>	..	9.394	9
100 <sup>1</sup>	Trees	12%	2013-17	119 <sup>1</sup>	..	8.574	9
<b>ADJUSTED</b>							
35	Conc	4%	2001	41 <sup>1</sup>	..	9.336	5
35	Conc	4%	2002	41 <sup>1</sup>	..	9.336	5
40 <sup>1</sup>	Conc	3%	2003	49 <sup>1</sup>	..	9.186	5
27 <sup>1</sup>	Conc	3%	2004	30 <sup>1</sup>	..	9.962	5
27 <sup>1</sup>	Conc	3%	2005	30 <sup>1</sup>	..	9.962	5
23	Trees	2%	2006	25 <sup>1</sup>	..	8.581	5



FOOTBALL: CLEMENCE, PERRYMAN, CHANNON AND HARTFORD PUT CASE FOR THE OVER-THIRTIES IN MILK CUP TONIGHT

## No hard feelings but tough tie in prospect Shreeves says

Sunderland are trying to defuse their potentially violent Milk Cup fourth round tie against Tottenham Hotspur at Roker Park tonight.

Tottenham had Clive Allen and Graham Roberts sent off in a 1-0 league defeat there in September, but Len Ashurst, the Sunderland manager, is anxious to play down any thoughts about tonight's tie being a grudge match.

"It was just one of those games, and it was unfortunate that it was Spurs who suffered in having two players sent off. I don't think there will be any continuation of what happened that night," Ashurst said.

Sunderland will be without Shaun Elliott, their captain. The England 'B' international is starting a three-match suspension, and is only one caution away from another ban after collecting his seventh booking on the season, at West Ham on Saturday.

"He has been our most consistent player and we will miss his pace," Ashurst said.

Peter Shreeves, the Tottenham manager, said: "What happened in September is all in the past as far as we are concerned. We've had about 15 games since then, travelled all over Europe and just haven't thought about it since it happened, but we still expect a tough game."

Tony Galvin, Tottenham's Republic of Ireland winger, misses the tie but could be fit to face Chelsea on Saturday. Ian Crook is added to the squad, though Shreeves is expected to rely on the team which won at Ipswich last weekend.

Notts County will be without Steve Sims, the central defender, at Norwich. He has a groin injury and his place goes to David Hunt. Justin Fashanu looks likely to be recalled to the county attack against his former club.

## Manchester scotched Cobbling together

Thousands of Manchester United supporters will be unable to see the return leg of the UEFA Cup tie against Dundee United for the match at Tannadice Park on December 12. United have only a small allocation of 1,200 tickets, and the allocation is insufficient to meet the demand. A lot of disappointed supporters, but I regret fans not to travel without a ticket.

UEFA are to reopen investigations into the violence during the recent European tie between Celtic and Rapid Vienna at Celtic Park.

## Lancing making waves

Schools football by George Chesterton

Lancing are enjoying successful times. In their home match against King Edward's School, Wilton, C. Toughey and J. Robinson each scored three goals in a 7-0 victory. Lancing have also reached the semi-finals of the Sussex Schools Under-15 cup by defeating Eastbourne Sixth Form College 4-3 in a tense struggle which went into extra-time.

Adriang, visiting Winchester, quickly equalized having gone one down in the first few minutes to a goal from T. Malone. Winchester assumed control in midfield and a 1-0 lead was scored. The last goal came near the end from I. Greet, to make the final score 2-1.

Despite being 2-0 down at half-time, Eton rallied against Beaminster to win 3-2. Winchester were unable to penetrate a solid defence. D. Reed played an outstanding game for Beaminster, the one team and made the final score 3-2 with a drive from 30 yards.

Malvern recorded their eleventh win in 12 schools matches in clearing Shrewsbury 2-0. E. Gilbert took advantage of a back pass to score in the first half to put Malvern ahead. Far from being dispirited, Shrewsbury fought back to win 2-1. Shepherd being a constant source of concern to the Malvern defence, Malvern had slightly the better of the second half, but had to wait until the last minute for their second goal when L. Lindsay turned in a cross from Gilbert.

Kimbleton, visiting Brentwood, were 4-1 up shortly after half-time but Brentwood came back well. They had the better of the second half but could only score twice, going down 4-3. A. Hood scored twice for Kimbleton.

Southern Public Schools did well to draw 1-1 against Forest School. In a last minute contest, M. Venn from Chigwell, scored for the Public Schools team and G. Solomon equalized with a fine individual goal.

Southern Public Schools: S. Young (Hampshire), W. Wain (Hampshire), G. Gold (Hampshire), A. Rowberry (Hampshire), G. Gower (Hampshire), T. Lysons (Hampshire), J. Robinson (Lancashire), J. Venn (Hampshire), P. Bennett (Hampshire).

Seven umpires have been appointed for the Test series, sponsored by Cornhill, against Australia, including David Shepherd for the first time. The full list is: H. D. Bird, D. L. Evans, B. J. Meyer, D. J. Constant, K. E. Whitehead. All but Alan Whitehead will be involved in the Test series.

The England women's party, who leave for their Australian tour on December 3, will play a one-day international under floodlights in Melbourne on January 31. The five international matches will be at Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane, Gosford (NSW) and Bendigo.

ROWING: Organizers of the 1985 world championships in Belgium yesterday reported their 1,000th individual entry. Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, East and West Germany, Italy, Poland, Norway, the Soviet Union and Switzerland are among the entries.

BOXING: Eusebio Espinal, of the Dominican Republic, is confident of winning the vacant WBA junior bantamweight title in Bangkok today. He boxes Thailand's Khaoasi Galay. Espinal has an impressive record of 20 wins in his 21 fights, 17 inside the distance. He is the No 1 contender.

SQUASH RACKETS: The world champion, Jahangir Khan, of Pakistan, stretched his unbeaten run when he beat Australia's Ross Thorne to win the Swiss Masters tournament in Zurich on Monday. Jahangir, who has not lost since April 1981, overcame Thorne, 9-0, 9-3, 9-2.

JUDO: Three Yugoslav internationalists have been suspended for defying their country's rigid ban on sporting links with South Africa and going there to compete under false names. Davor Vukobrat, Dragan Vukovic and Vasa Vujovic provoked a scandal earlier this month when it emerged they had gone on from an event in Switzerland to Johannesburg.



They seem to go on forever: Jennings (left), Lorimer (top), Bonds (bottom) and Channon (right)

## Plenty of life in the old dogs yet

To paraphrase a famous politician, the over-thirties in football have never had it so good. Youth used to be all the rage, but today's youngsters are having to take second billing to players who at one time would have been regarded as 'over the hill'. These players are not so much over the hill but on top of it.

The value of experience is being seen in all divisions of the Canon League, particularly the first, where an increasing number of players are proving that life gets better after 30. Jennings, aged 39, is perhaps the most remarkable example.

When Arsenal signed him from Tottenham Hotspur for £40,000 in the summer of 1977, few thought that he would last more than three years at Highbury. He has not only far exceeded expectations but is still first choice goalkeeper for Arsenal and Northern Ireland and hoping to represent his country in the next World Cup finals.

The aging process seems to affect goalkeepers less quickly than others.

Shilton, aged 35, has had more to do with Southampton's steady climb up the table than anybody and his place in the England team is not threatened. Clemence's future at Tottenham was in jeopardy when he was displaced by Parks at the end of last season. Now, at 35, he is Tottenham's No 1 again and playing as well as ever. So is his club colleague, Perryman, who at 32 is showing a new maturity.

Trusty Hammer

Fitness and enthusiasm are the key to prolonging your football career and Bonds, aged 38, has an abundance of both. At the end of last season, Bonds told West Ham United's manager, John Lyall, that he did not want to be considered for first team duty again, except in an emergency. Lyall soon found that he could not do without him and West Ham's results have improved markedly since the old warrior's return.

Channon (35) and Hartford (34) are

showing the youngsters a thing or two — or three or four — at Norwich City. The same can be said for Mills, aged 35, of Southampton, who, like the fine professional he is, has shaken off the disappointment of being excluded from Bobby Robson's plans and is continuing to do a sound defensive job. Withe is doing well enough for Aston Villa to be called upon by England at 33 and Daighill, of the same age, is indispensable to Liverpool and Scotland.

Arsenal's improvement in the second half of last season was mostly due to the outstanding form of Mariner and Talbot, both 31. Lorimer, who made his first team debut at 15, is still playing regularly for Leeds United at 37, a year older than their goalkeeper, Harvey. In the light of all this evidence perhaps footballers will begin to approach their thirties with a good deal more optimism.

Vince Wright

## Bayern capitalize on Rummenigge sale

Munich. (Reuters) — Bayern Munich have discarded their illustrious image in making the discovery that great football sides can be created without great names.

Bayern severed their last link with big-name players when they sold their last genuine world-class "star", Karl-Heinz Rummenigge to Internazionale Milan in the summer.

Rummenigge's transfer followed last year's retirement of the club's midfield inspiration, Paul Breitner and led to dire forecasts, not least within the Bayern camp, of a transitional period in which the Munich club would have to settle for a middle-of-the-table role.

Instead, Bayern began the season with six successive victories, a Bundesliga record and swiftly established a five-point lead after nine games, another all-time first. Despite some evidence of stumbling by three draws and their worst defeat of the season, by 3-0 at Leverkusen in their last four matches, Bayern remain two points clear with a game in hand. They are still clear favourites to take the West German championship for the first time in four years.

Bayern boast average gates of over 40,000, a more than healthy cash surplus from Rummenigge's 10m mark (£2.5m) transfer to Italy, and a place in the last eight of the European Cup Winners Cup.

As Bayern's league lead grew, their rainer, Udo Lattek, warned against complacency by reminding the team: "We are not as good as all that... and the others are not that bad either."

Speaking from his office at the club's training ground, Lattek confessed he was

as surprised as anyone at the team's good run.

"We've been pretty lucky and the other clubs have been unlucky. Besides most of our rivals have had a lot of injuries and new players to fit in," he explained.

Yet, Bayern have also been badly hit by injuries to their Danish midfield player, Soeren Lerby, Belgian goalkeeper, Jean-Marie Pfaff, and five other first-team players sidelined for long periods while five new signings have had to adjust to their new surroundings.

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Yet, Lattek believes Bayern may have gained something more than a cash bonanza from Rummenigge's transfer. "Rummenigge is a great player, a match-winner, but since he has gone the team has had to find a new system of playing. Before, I often noticed a hesitation as players looked for Rummenigge to give him the ball."

"Now there is variety as more players take responsibility. We have been lucky that Mathaus has fitted in without problems and Lerby has developed so well

this season. The side has an amazing team spirit. The problem I have now is that they are subconsciously playing not to lose so as to defend their league lead rather than to win."

Bayern clearly spent wisely in the close season, snapping up five new players for less than half the fee they received for Rummenigge. Mathaus, bought from Mönchengladbach for around 2.5m Mark (£625,000), a record fee between West German clubs, has brought a new impetus to the Bayern midfield. The only other big purchase, the young forward, Roland Wohlfarth, who cost half that from the second division club Duisburg, was bought mainly for cover but has established himself with 11 goals.

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## MOTOR RALLYING

## Plea to Mitterrand in Monte Carlo row

Paris (AFP) — Francois Mitterrand, the French President, has found himself pulled into the controversy over next year's Monte Carlo Rally.

He has been sent a letter asking him to intervene to obtain the resignation of Jean-Marie Balestre as president of both FISA, motor racing's governing body, and the French Autosport Federation.

The letter, sent a couple of days ago, came from Claude Bourillot, former president of the FAF, Bouilliot wants the French President to get Alain Calmat, the Sports Minister, who met Balestre here yesterday, to ask for Balestre's resignation, and in case of refusal, for all Balestre's powers to be taken away.

However, the ministers intervention in the row over the rally failed to produce a breakthrough. He was yesterday involved in a special conciliatory meeting, lasting nearly three hours, with the FAF and Monaco officials here.

But, afterwards, Balestre said: "I regret to say that the situation has not changed. We are in exactly the same position after everyone gave their point of view."

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## Director's Secretary/PA

An exciting opportunity to develop into Broking

City Based Negotiable Salary  
Leslie & Godwin - a leading firm of Lloyds Insurance Brokers and part of one of the largest insurance groups in the world have now established a new City based energy resources company to handle their rapidly expanding oil and gas business.

The Director responsible for setting up this new company needs a Secretary/Personal Assistant with excellent secretarial skills and experience gained in a similar senior position. A working knowledge of either German or Dutch would be an advantage.

This is an opportunity to become thoroughly involved in all aspects of the development of an exciting new company and for career progression into the world of broking.

Salary and benefits will be negotiated at a level to attract the most able and confident. Write with full details or telephone for an application form to: Hana Smouha, Personnel Officer, Leslie & Godwin Limited, Dunster House, Mark Lane, London EC3P 3AD. Tel: 01-623 4631 ext 3373.

Leslie & Godwin Ltd.

## Secretary to the Chairman

£8,500 (inc bonus) plus free lunches

The Chairman and Director of Programmes of the American Institute for Foreign Study, the educational travel organisers, need an experienced secretary. This is an interesting, busy job with good prospects suitable for someone aged 23+ with fast accurate typing (100/60 wpm) a good education, good French and experience with word processors.

Please apply in writing to:

Karen Bentley  
AIFS  
37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HR

## SECRETARY Mayfair c £8,000

To be part of a small team for a busy but prestigious office of an overseas manufacturing and construction group. Work is diverse and includes recruitment, arranging travel and purchasing.

Minimum two years secretarial experience with above average typing and shorthand. Some knowledge of WP and computer an advantage.

Please write with full C.V. to: A. Bell, M.C.B., 73 Brook Street, LONDON W1Y 1YE or telephone 01 491 4415.

MABCO

## SENIOR SECRETARY W1

To £8,500. O/E established, but rapidly progressing firm of Chartered Surveyors needs high-class secretary to great clients, handle small details and coordinate day-to-day running of the office. Excellent benefits and opportunities for advancement. 01-111-1111 - will last.

## PA/SECRETARY with Audio E1

To £8,500. Enthusiastic individual with pleasant personality and secretarial skills required to work in the City. Must be capable of dealing with extensive administrative duties and able to act on own initiative. Excellent benefits and opportunities for advancement. 01-111-1111 - will last.

Contact: Miss A. Dore, 121/123 Cannon Street, London EC4 Tel: 01-283 7533

## BROOK STREET SENIOR SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

All an employment service should be

## SECRETARY

Leading medical publishers are looking for an energetic Secretary for their hectic Advertisement department. This person will be directly responsible to the Advertisement Director but will also work for the Advertisement Managers. Good shorthand and typing essential. There is considerable administrative responsibility and we require someone with good organisational skills. Salary £7,500 negotiable. Age 21+. Benefits include 5 weeks holiday, non-compulsory pension scheme and private health care scheme. Please send writing applications with C.V. to:

Mrs. S. Fisher  
The Update Group Ltd.  
33-34 Alfred Place,  
London, WC1E 7DP.

## SENIOR SECRETARY c£10,000-Stone Square

The Director of this small, professional consultancy, which he founded many years ago, needs an excellent secretary. You will be joining a friendly, closely knit team of four, including one other secretary, in a prestigious but relaxed environment. Duties include shorthand and audio typing of correspondence, documents and reports, travel arrangements and frequent liaison with his influential clients. Word processing experience helpful (training will be given). Age 30-45. Disciplinary bonus.

Ring 434 4512  
Crone Corkill  
Recruitment Consultants

## Chief Executives Secretary / P.A. Neg c. £10,000

This Chief Executive heads a fast moving international company based in London's West End and he needs someone who can match his drive, enthusiasm and reflect his professional and social position.

Probably aged around 30 you'll already be used to working for a senior executive and will have the poise and confidence which will allow you to become closely involved with people at all levels.

Naturally your secretarial abilities will be first class but additionally you will feel comfortable with word processors and computerised record systems.

The job is demanding, the hours varied but the rewards and interest make this an outstanding opportunity.

In the first instance please send a detailed CV to Susan Symons, at An Ad International, 51-53 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP.

## Become Involved Two Secretaries for City Directors c.£8,000 + bonus + benefits

Join a prestigious Lloyds underwriting agency company and work for the Directors and the Company Secretary.

A small friendly team will welcome you and help you settle in. You will be closely involved in all aspects of the company's business and will take responsibility for office administration, including reception and switchboard.

You have good typing skills, including audio and/or shorthand, and WP experience or aptitude (training given). Mature and self-assured you will have the presence and manner to be able to deal with important clients.

Please send your details or ring for an application form to: Anne Scott of Cripps, Sears & Associates Limited, (Personnel Management Consultants), 88-89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LE. Telephone: 01-404 800.

Cripps, Sears

## THE LAW SOCIETY PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Salary c £8,000 pa.

A new challenging position has been created for an experienced Audio-Secretary to work as Personal Assistant to one of the Senior Assistant Secretaries in the Professional Services Department, which handles complaints from the public and advises the professional on professional standards.

After providing full professional support the successful applicant must also have the ability to administer the department's Wang computer system. The role will include, after full training has been given, monitoring computer runs, copying data for security purposes, and responding to queries either personally or through the Law Society's data processing staff or suppliers.

It is essential applicants (male/female) have proven audio-typing skills, word processing experience, and are prepared to commit themselves to a full Personal Assistant role. There will be a requirement on occasion to work some overtime which will be paid.

Benefits include a current salary scale maximum of £9,547 per annum, 23 days annual holiday, staff canteen, pension and season ticket loan scheme. Typed CV's to be addressed to The Personnel Office, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. NO AGENCIES

## SECRETARY / PA to Managing Director

Hammersmith Salary negotiable

Keith Prowse, part of the Expolet Group, is the country's foremost theatre ticket agent and also operates in travel, pop and sport reservations.

Following internal promotion, an opening exists for a first rate Secretary/PA to the Managing Director to carry out all of the activities associated with a senior post.

You will be in your mid 20's, on the way to the top and able to maintain tight administrative control of the M.D.'s office.

Please send a detailed cv, stating current salary, to: Harry Lister, Group Personnel Manager, Expolet Group Limited, Benda House, Cambridge Grove, Hammersmith W6 0LE as soon possible.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRM requires

## SENIOR SECRETARY

Many American Law Firms require an expert secretarial, while primary to work as an advanced word processor. Applicants should have 1st class skills and experience in the use of word processing equipment. Salary in excess of £8,500 and excellent benefits. Please send your details to: Mrs. S. Fisher, 33-34 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7DP. Tel: 01-283 7533.

## TWO EXPERIENCED AUDIO SECS

Required for two partners of city surveyors, mid 20's w.p. experience preferred Salary A.A.E.

Tel. Karen Tracey  
01-248 3200

Connections was established in September 1984, a 1980's consultancy to meet the problems of the 1980's recruitment market. We are linked to a top level management selection consultancy, and have set ourselves genuine consultancy standards. Our approach has already brought many clients, so we would be delighted to meet secretaries in the £7,500-£12,000 bracket, even if the job they want is not described in this small sample.

## Promotion for Personnel Secretary £11,000 - Middlesex

The company (both manufacturing and marketing) is growing fast - from 80 to about 150. We are looking for a bright young graduate (probably around 25) who has already served an apprenticeship in a personnel department. It's an ideal opportunity for the first move into genuine personnel management. Speak to Claire Ward, Ref. C39.

## PA/Marketing Assistant £10,000 - Watford/Uxbridge area

Charming MD wants a bright PA, probably mid-twenties, both to provide a top-level secretarial service for himself (including drafting own letters) and also to act as an interface with the consultancy he uses for all his marketing. Numeracy important. A degree would be a bonus. Speak to Claire Ward, Ref. C33.

## Executive Secretarial opportunities in Croydon

Five appointments between £7,750 and £9,000. A major international company, based in Croydon, has restructured its senior management team and consequently is

Male or female candidates should ring 01-493 5788 any weekday until 6.30 pm, to arrange a meeting at a time to suit you.

looking for secretaries to support directors in several major functions. We are particularly looking in the general management, personnel, finance and legal areas. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity to increase your income dramatically while working close to home. Speak to Claire Ward, Ref. C34T.

## Senior Secretary/Supervisor with City experience £10,000 mortgage subsidy +- City

A major Merchant Bank is looking for an experienced experienced secretary around mid-thirties, to co-ordinate the work of a strong secretarial workforce. Some personnel involvement. Own skills including WP still important. Typical Merchant Bank benefits. Speak to Jennifer Baker, Ref. C31.

## Secretary, major Oil Company c. £9,000 - Victoria

High standard performance, high calibre staff and high level rewards. Typical of a multinational, looking for a professional secretary, mid-twenties, with good skills and interest in new technology, able to offer a full administrative service to three senior men. Speak to Claire Ward, Ref. C42.

## CONNECTIONS

Selection Consultants for Executive Secretaries

13/14 Hanover Street,  
London W1R 9HG.  
Telephone: 01-493 5788.

## TOP CLASS PERSONAL SECRETARY

The chief executive of a large leading National company based in Cheshire, requires a top class secretary.

Candidates will have all the essential secretarial skills combined with the maturity of outlook and experience necessary to handle this senior post.

Naturally, a high degree of tact, confidentiality and discretion is mandatory as is the ability to deal with people at all levels.

Ideally you should be outgoing, bright and be at least in your mid-twenties, be a born organiser who can keep cool in demanding circumstances and have no ties or commitments.

The salary and benefits package which includes a company car, is negotiable and will obviously reflect the status of the post.

Please reply in the strictest confidence with full CV and recent photograph to the Chairman.

Box No 1209W THE TIMES

## KING'S COLLEGE LONDON Secretarial Opportunities

If you are looking for a job in a lively student atmosphere, come and join us at King's College. We are part of London University and have vacancies in the following departments, which are currently situated just off the Strand and close to the new Covent Garden area. (The Department of Anatomy and Human Biology is part of King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry.)

## Secretarial Assistants:

Anatomy and Human Biology/Geography

In addition to competent shorthand and typing skills applicants should have sufficient relevant experience to be able to work on own initiative with minimum supervision when required.

The successful applicants will be responsible to the Departmental Secretaries and will need to become familiar with a wide technical vocabulary.

Knowledge of word processing an advantage although training will be given to undertake a considerable portion of routine work in the Department.

Salary on scale £5,713 - £8,748 pa inclusive. Hours of work 9.30 - 5.30 pm (5pm in vacations). Four weeks annual leave plus one week at Christmas and Easter. Interest free season ticket loan.

Please telephone for an application form or apply in writing, giving full personal and career details and stating which post(s) you are interested in, to: Christine Crane, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS. 01-836 5454 Ext. 2288.

## SMITH INTERNATIONAL (NORTH SEA) LTD

## EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/P.A.

for International Oil Supply Company

Well presented, self-motivating person capable of learning divisions product lines and taking charge as the three men travel extensively. Oil industry/engineering background helpful. Experience with international travel and good geographical sense. Personal computer to be installed shortly and experience would be helpful, non-smoker. West end offices. Excellent salary. Vacation pension scheme, LV's, four weeks annual vacation.

Please send C.V. to: Lisa Hamilton Smith International (North Sea) Ltd, 38 Savile Row, London W1X 2DU.

## SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

£7,500 Negotiable + Fringe Benefits

The Managing Director of a small Company specialising in the Management of luxury properties requires a Senior Secretary/PA. The Managing Director is a pleasant and congenial surroundings. Experience in the property field would be helpful but is not essential.

Successful applicant will be capable of taking charge of the office and sharing the running of the business.

Age approx 28-40

Telephone 01-937 3424

(Private line for interviewer)

## SPORTS SPONSORSHIP

Leading sports sponsorship and promotional company has vacancies for two Secretaries - one to work for the Managing Director of a new Business Promotions subsidiary, and the other to join the Promotions team, working on a variety of sporting occasions. High standards of shorthand/typing, and administration, together with efficiency and enthusiasm, essential. Age 25 or over. Salary neg. 4 weeks holidays, LV's.

C.V.'s to Mrs. Ann Cooke, CBS Productions Ltd, Tower House, Southampton Street, London, WC2E 7LJ.

## New Year, New Job NEW AGENCY

A brand new start in 1985! We have vacancies for P.A.'s, W.P. Ops, Secretaries, Copy Typists, and Receptionists in many fields permanent and temporary placements. We take pride in our honesty with both our clients and applicants. So if your present job touches everything and the new year comes and goes, it is a good policy HONESTLY. Call June Rose or Lorraine Lewis 01-377 8922.

Keyboards Recruitment Consultants

121 Midland Street, London E1 7HT

## LETTING NEGOTIATOR

Required for Sloane Sq office. Salary and hours negotiable.

Ring 01-584 4263

## COVENT GARDEN ADVERTISING AGENCY

needs PA/Sec (24-30) to young M.D. a growth team. No s/h. Advertising experience preferred. Prospected Account Exec promotion. Salary c.£8,000. Send C.V. to: Miss C. H. Martin, Covent Garden, London WC2E 7LJ.

## MAYFAIR

Exclusive Estate Agency has an urgent requirement for a self-motivating Admin/PA to start immediately. Salary neg c £7,500. Tel 408 0592

## CALLING ALL BANKING SECRETARIES!

3 major City and West End based banks are now recruiting for Secs. The senior and interesting positions offer excellent salaries ranging from £8,500-£9,500 + all banking perks in 5% cost suit.

Call for early interview Susan Parry 734 2567

Stella Fry Recruitment

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Required for Sloane Sq office. Salary and hours negotiable.

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Call for early interview Susan Parry 734 2567

Stella Fry Recruitment







## Property North of the Thames

## 24 Collingham Gardens, London SW5

A new conversion of nine luxury flats in an elegant wide fronted period house. Many of the flats have private terraces or patios and have Southerly views over quiet gardens.

1 bed flats £69,500  
2 bed, 2 bath flats £135,000 to £195,000  
2 bed flat with 2 patios £115,000  
3 bed, 2 bath duplex £185,000

PASSENGER LIFT. IND. CH. & HW. AUDIO-VISUAL SECURITY. MARBLE TILED BATHROOMS. ZANUSSI EQUIPPED KITCHENS. OPEN FIREPLACES. FITTED CUPBOARDS. QUALITY CARPETS. FULLY DECORATED

125 year leases for sale

ONLY 4 REMAINING - VIEWING BY APPOINTMENT

W.A. ELLIS

174 Brompton Road London SW3 1HP 01-581 7654

120 WIGMORE STREET

LONDON W1

Close to Oxford Circus-Bond St & Hyde Park

A selection of superbly refurbished two and three bedroom flats for sale

• Prices from £75,000 to £110,000

• Leases 99 years • Ready for Occupation now

ALLSOP

20 Montpelier Street, London SW7 1HE 01-584 6106

CLANICARDE GARDENS W2

View Today First Floor, 27 Clanciarde Gardens, London W2

Choice of superbly modernised 2 bedroom flats ready for immediate occupation

\* New carpets \* Fitted kitchens \* Tiled bathrooms

\* Ind Gas CH. \* 119 year leases \* Prices from £55,500

Show flat open: Wed & Thurs 12-8 pm. Sat & Sun 12-3 pm 01-221 2942

01-581 1477 24 HOLLIS 01-589 0347

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Property Consultants & Estate Agents

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## DUNRAVEN STREET PARK LANE, MAYFAIR W1

Magnificent Grade II listed building overlooking Hyde Park

Arranged as 2 Flats and 2 Maisonettes

3 x 1 bed, recep, k & b - 1 x 2 bed, 2 recep, k & b

All with patio, balcony or roof terrace

central heating, entryphone.

Lease approximately 66 years

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Closing date noon Friday 14th December 1984

Sole Agents

ALEXANDER JERRAM

RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ESTATE AGENTS - VALUERS - SURVEYORS

45 Old Bond Street, Mayfair

London W1X 3AF

01-629 5451

UNIQUE MAYFAIR FLAT

At the edge of Berkeley Square - fine 2nd floor flat with superb 26' reception room, sep dining room, 2

dble bedrooms (en suite bathroom and shower room), fitted kitchen, ideal for entertaining. Long 72

year lease for sale. £220,000.

WEYMOUTH STREET

Attractive raised ground floor flat. Fine character

building with lift, CH, HW and res housekeeper.

Sunny reception - dual aspects, dble bedroom,

k&b. 49 year lease incl new carpets, curtains, and

kitchen equip. £55,000.

MELLERSH SHAPING

43 St. James's Place, London SW1A 1PA

01-499 8666

John German

FLATS WITH VIEWS

PARK TOWERS, MAYFAIR A 10th floor flat in the outstanding modern

block. Superb views east and south. 40ft double reception room with

enclaved terrace - 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large

kitchen, all enclaved and improved. £250,000. 55 years

lease. £245,000.

PARKSIDE, KINGSBRIDGE A 4th floor flat in the substantial

manor block with views over Hyde Park. 4 bedrooms, 2

bathrooms, reception hall, large kitchen, all enclaved. Lease 48

years. £160,000 per annum. Price £95,000.

01-499 9671

BERWICK ST. W1

Bright 4th fl flat in the outstanding modern manor block. Superb

views east and south. 40ft double reception room with

enclaved terrace - 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large kitchen, all

enclaved and improved. £250,000. 55 years lease. £245,000.

RAIDLEY MEWS, W5

Fully modernised house in superb location with planning

consent for conversion to 2 flats. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large

kitchen, all enclaved and improved. £250,000. 55 years lease. £245,000.

UNIQUE FLAT TO LET

At heart of Mayfair, a superb 2nd floor flat in a superb location. 2

bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, reception hall, large kitchen, all enclaved

and improved. £250,000. 55 years lease. £245,000.

CHARLES PRICE RANTOR & CO

No 1 Berkeley Square, London W1X 3AF

493 2222

CITY FLATS

BISHOPSGATE E1

White Rose Court

7 mins Bank of England

Quality 1 Bed Flats

125 year leases

From £47,500. Apply:

Browett Taylor

1 Lincoln's Inn Fields WC2A 3BA

01-242 8275

Fulham SW6

Victorian family home recently

refurbished. 3 double beds,

2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms,

large kitchen, 2nd floor, 2nd

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## By Christopher Warman

Property Correspondent

Further evidence, if it were needed,

that the demand for high quality

flats in the centre of London

remains high, both for buyers and

investors, comes from the interest-

ing case of Number 22, Lees Place,

in Mayfair.

It is an attractive late Victorian

block tucked away between Gros-

venor Square and Park Lane, in a

mews of varied architecture, looking

on to Shepherd's Place. When Mark

Steinberg, of Marcol Developments,

bought it, Number 22 had seen

better days, certainly more notori-

ous days since some of the rooms

had been used as a brothel.

He had the building renovated

with great care, with a spacious

entrance hall overlooking a marble

paved patio garden which can be

seen from many of the flats. The

conversion has provided 23 flats, six

with one bedroom, reception room,

litchen and bathroom, and the

remainder being studio rooms with

separate, fully-fitted kitchens and

bathrooms.

Each has independent central

heating, with a video entry system

and uniformed porter on duty 24

hours. The development was to be

sold at £1.7m for the block as a

whole, or individually, with the

studio flats ranging from £4











## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 6.00** *Cerebus A.M.*
- 6.30** *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough and Soledad Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour and at 8.55; sport at 8.40 and 9.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15. Plus Mike Smith with the new Top Twenty.
- 9.00** *Lyn Marshall's Everyday*. Yoga. Lesson seven: the Lion and Jewitt (r). 9.10 *The Yugoslav Way*. The first programme in the series about Yugoslavia in 1975 (r). 9.40 *Cerebus*. 10.30 *Play School*, presented by Liz Watts (r).
- 10.50** *Gharber*. A magazine programme for Asian women, with three successful businesswomen the mechanics of running profitable enterprises. 11.15 *Cerebus*.
- 2.30** *Nippon After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather forecasts from Michael Fish. 12.57 *Regional News* (London and SE only: financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
- 1.00** *Pebble Mill at One*. *Prue Leith* continues her good looking cooking course and there is music from the Band of the Royal Marines. 1.45 *Gran*. 2.00 *Stop-Gap* (r). 2.00 *Blizzard's Wonderful Wooden Toys* (r).
- 2.50** *Fleur de Lys* (1938) starring Jean Fontaine, Richard Dix and Chester Morris. Two airline pilots vie for the hand of a beautiful woman. Who will she choose? Directed by Lew Landers. 3.48 *Regional News* (not London).
- 5.00** *Play School*, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.18 *Benjamin*. 4.15 *Jackanory*. Brian Cant reads part three of *Handless*. 4.45 *Gran*. 4.50 *John Craven's Newsround*.
- 6.00** *The Box of Delights*. Part one of a six-episode dramatization of John Massfield's novel starring Devin Starnfield and Robert Stephens (see Choice).
- 7.30** *The Good Life*. Comedy series starring Richard Briers and Felicity Kendal as the self-sufficient of Surbiton (r). 5.58 *Weather*.
- 9.00** *News* with Nicholas Wicheil and Jeremy Paxman.
- 10.00** *London Plus*.
- 11.00** *At the Deep End*. Paul Heiney enters the world of fashion design when he takes a course at St Martin's School of Art. He has to design a ball gown, a garden party dress and a town suit for top model Michelle Paradis to wear at a gala fashion show at the Guildhall (see Choice).
- 11.30** *Sportlight*. Highlights from one of tonight's Milk Cup football games plus a preview of the Wilson/Kaylor fight.
- 11.55** *News* headlines.
- 12.00** *We Got It Made*. American-made comedy series.
- 12.30** *Weather*.

## TV-am

- 6.30** *Good Morning Britain*, presented by Nanette Newman and Nick Owen. News with Gordon. Newsround at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.40 and 9.40; the day's anniversaries at 8.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; star romance at 8.15; Eve Pollard's gossip column from the United States at 8.34; actor Charles Tingwell remembers at 8.47; Roddy Llewellyn's gardening advice at 9.05.

## TV/LONDON

- 9.25** *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *or Schools* designing for mass production. 9.47 *House* design and energy conservation. 10.04 *Chemistry*: thermometric titrations. 10.21 *Minder* and its audience. 10.48 *The weather* balance in contrasting regions. 11.10 *A Day in the life of a butcher*. 11.22 *Reading in a model canoe*. 11.30 *The suffragettes* cause. 12.00 *Rod, James and Freddy* with a musical story about garden games. 12.10 *Our Backyard*. Peter decides to fly the too shed. 12.30 *The Sullivan*. Drama serial about an Australian family during the Second World War. 1.00 *News at One* with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 *Thames news* from Robin Houston. 1.30 *A Country Practice*. Medical drama set in the Australian outback. 2.30 *Farmhouse Kitchen*. Grace Mullen with mouthwatering suggestions for breakfast. 3.00 *Take The High Road*. Drama on the Scottish highland estate of Glendarrach. 3.25 *Thames news* headlines. 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*. 4.00 *Rod, James and Freddy*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 *Will Carver*. The first of a new series of cartoons about a naughty duck. 4.20 *Chish* (r). 4.25 *Adventures of two garden gnomes*. 4.45 *Murphy's Mob*. Serial about a football club. 5.15 *Bluestickers*. Quiz game for schoolchildren, presented by Bob Holness. 5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news* with Andrew Gardner and Tina Jenkins. 6.25 *Help! Viv Taylor* Gea with two-and-a-half-year old Jessica who attends the Cheyne Hospital for Handicapped Children when a child in desperate need of adoption. 6.35 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Name That Tune*. Fast moving musical quiz presented by Lionel Blair. 7.30 *Coronation Street*. 8.00 *This Is Your Life*. Eamonn Andrews, armed with his big red book, emotionally hitches another worthy. 8.30 *Mike Yarwood* in *Persons*. Music and comic impersonations from the talented entertainer. 8.50 *Traveling Man*. Lomax, with a positive clue to the whereabouts of his missing son, goes to a remote Welsh village where strangers are treated with hostility especially when a child is reported missing (Oracle). 10.00 *A Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Conservative Party. 10.05 *News* followed by *Thames news* headlines. 10.35 *28 Up*. The last documentary in the series devoted to a group of people who were the subject of an earlier documentary. 21 years ago, when they were aged seven (Oracle). 12.05 *Electric Theatre Show*. Arts and cinema magazine programme presented by John Dorian. 12.35 *Night Thoughts*.



Patrick Troughton: Box of Delights (BBC1, 5.00 pm)

## BBC 2

- 9.00** *Cerebus*.
- 9.10** *Daytime on Two*: the latest technology in pressworking. 9.35 *Solander* hearing. 10.00 *You and me*. 10.15 *Maths*: coordinates. 10.30 *Maths*: probability. 11.00 *Words and pictures*. 11.17 *Preparing for a pantomime*. 11.30 *Tobacco and the money it makes for the Exchequer*. 12.05 *The Russian language and Russians*.
- 12.30** *For parents of children with a mental handicap*. 12.55 *For learner drivers* whose second language is English. 1.21 *French conversation*. 1.38 *The power of water*. 2.00 *A visit to a sorting office*. 2.18 *A Japanese farm*. 2.40 *Navigational aids in modern ships* (see Choice).
- 3.00** *Spirits of an Amber Past*. Lithuanian folk art of Antanas and Anastasia Tarnowski, new resident in Canada (r).
- 3.20** *The Shogun Inheritance*. The final programme of the series about Japan and the legacy of the Samurai (r).
- 4.00** *Film Starring Cargo* (1951) starring Dana Delany, Carla Beland and Claude Selma. The first showing on British television for this Second World War drama about a fishing boat that assists a stranded schooner, presumably shelled by the German Navy, that isn't what it seems. Directed by Alfred Werker.
- 5.25** *News summary* with subtitles. 5.30 *Will the Wisp* (r). 5.35 *Fast Forward*. Music and comedy for children. 6.00 *The High Chaparral*. John Cannon's wife feels lonely. Her husband seems preoccupied with the memory of his first wife and she is in desperate need of adoption. 6.35 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Name That Tune*. Fast moving musical quiz presented by Lionel Blair. 7.30 *Coronation Street*. 8.00 *This Is Your Life*. Eamonn Andrews, armed with his big red book, emotionally hitches another worthy. 8.30 *Mike Yarwood* in *Persons*. Music and comic impersonations from the talented entertainer. 8.50 *Traveling Man*. Lomax, with a positive clue to the whereabouts of his missing son, goes to a remote Welsh village where strangers are treated with hostility especially when a child is reported missing (Oracle). 10.00 *A Party Political Broadcast* on behalf of the Conservative Party. 10.05 *News* followed by *Thames news* headlines. 10.35 *28 Up*. The last documentary in the series devoted to a group of people who were the subject of an earlier documentary. 21 years ago, when they were aged seven (Oracle). 12.05 *Electric Theatre Show*. Arts and cinema magazine programme presented by John Dorian. 12.35 *Night Thoughts*.

## CHANNEL 4

- 2.30** *Film: Action for Blander* (1987) starring Clive Brook and Ann Todd. Drama about a man who is accused of cheating at cards but is reluctant to bring his slenderer relative to court because it would mean involving his mistress. Directed by Tim Whelan.
- 4.00** *A Plus 4*. A mixture of discussion, music and an interview, presented by Mavis Nicholson.
- 4.30** *Countdown*. June Maudslott from Birmingham challenges yesterday's winner.
- 5.00** *Allo, it is the day before* Thanksgiving and Mel buys, right on cue, eight turkeys for a bargain five dollars each. They turn out to be five, stolen property - and, when Beth lets them walk out the door.
- 5.30** *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*. The wonderful Nancy Walker as Mrs Morgenstern makes an appearance when she arrives at daughter Rhonda's with the intention of burying the hatchet and bridging the generation gap.
- 6.00** *Silents Please*. A condensation of *The Eagle*, the silent film starring Rudolph Valentino, made in 1925.
- 6.30** *The Living Body*. Part 10 of the series examining the inner workings of the human body deals with the subject of movement.
- 7.00** *Channel Four News*.
- 7.50** *Comment*. The political slot this week is taken by the Conservative MP for Richmond and Barnes, Jeremy Hunt.
- 8.00** *Scotland's Story*. The 21st part of the series on Scotland and the Scots covers the period from 1888 to 1918 which saw the emergence of Scottish socialism under the leadership of Keir Hardie.
- 8.30** *Diverse Reports*. Reporter Christopher Ball. First of a series of reports on the government's own departments which doubts the wisdom of a crucial test of Mrs Thatcher's economic policy. With Professor Frank Wilkinson of Cambridge University's department of Applied Economics, the author of the report.
- 9.00** *The Mabinogion*. Four tales from the masterpiece of Celtic literature that blends folk tales and myth with the stories of the Welsh of the ancient British kingdoms. Filmed in the opulent setting of Caernarfon Castle, introduced by Sir Philip, with a cast of more than 500.
- 11.00** *Visions*. Family Business - a specially commissioned short film by Chantal Akerman about confusions and misunderstandings. Plus a review of the film festivals and a review of the new film releases, exclusive clips from Eastwood's film *Tightrope*, and a tribute to film historian Nor Montagu who died recently.
- 12.00** *Closedown*.

## Radio 4

- On long wave, 1 denotes stars on VHF.
- 5.55** *Shipping*. 6.00 *News Briefing*. Weather. 6.25 *Prayer for the day*. 6.30 *Today's top news*. 7.30, 8.30 *News*. 7.35, 8.35 *Sport*. 7.45 *Thought for the day*. 8.35 *Yesterday in Parliament*. 8.57 *Weather*. Travel.
- 9.00** *News*. 9.05 *Middlesex* Libby Purves with studio guest including actress Diana Cull.
- 10.00** *News*. 10.05 *Gardener's Question Time*. 10.15 *Countryfile*. 10.20 *Morning story*. 10.25 *World by Ramsey Campbell*. Read by Tracy. 10.30 *Deaf Services* (NEM, page 42).
- 11.00** *News*. 11.05 *Travel*. 11.10 *Dangerous Talent*. Richard Burton. Paul Vaughan celebrates the actor's career with music, film and critical first hand in *Kaleidoscope* on Radio 4 (r).
- 11.45** *Mighty Myra*. Derek Robinson challenges some beliefs we take for granted? *A Night to Remember*.
- 12.00** *News*. 12.05 *You and Yours*. Consumer.
- 12.27** *No Place to Hide* by Ted Albury. Abridged in eight parts (r). 12.55 *Weather*.
- 1.00** *The World at One*. 1.05 *A Party Political Broadcast* by the Conservative Party. 1.40 *Forwards*. 1.55 *Shipping*.
- 2.00** *News*. 2.05 *Woman's Hour*. Includes an interview with Sir Charles Troughton, the retired Chairman of the British Council. And Helen Ryan reads part one of E. M. Forster's *A Room with a View*.
- 3.00** *The Afternoon Play*. *Echoes* from the Abbey. *Shells*. *Hodgson*. With David March. *Ghost* story (adapted from M. R. James) about a pupil forced to stay at a school over the Christmas holidays. He hears night voices in the abbey ruins near by.
- 3.47** *Time for Versa*. A series of six programmes (2) Nursery Rhymes.
- 4.00** *News*. 4.05 *India After India*. Reports from Delhi and the Indian capital New Delhi. 4.15 *India's new* of holding together after the assassination of Mrs Gandhi (r).
- 4.40** *Story Time*. *Let the People Sing* by J. B. Priestley. (13) Read by Christopher Ball. First of a series of reports on the government's own departments which doubts the wisdom of a crucial test of Mrs Thatcher's economic policy. With Professor Frank Wilkinson of Cambridge University's department of Applied Economics, the author of the report.
- 5.00** *PVC News Magazine*. 5.55 *Shipping Forecast*. 5.58 *Weather*.

## Radio 3

- 6.55** *Weather*. 7.00 *News*. 7.05 *My Week*. 7.10 *Choral*. 7.15 *Choral*. 7.20 *Choral*. 7.25 *Choral*. 7.30 *Choral*. 7.35 *Choral*. 7.40 *Choral*. 7.45 *Choral*. 7.50 *Choral*. 7.55 *Choral*. 8.00 *Choral*. 8.05 *Choral*. 8.10 *Choral*. 8.15 *Choral*. 8.20 *Choral*. 8.25 *Choral*. 8.30 *Choral*. 8.35 *Choral*. 8.40 *Choral*. 8.45 *Choral*. 8.50 *Choral*. 8.55 *Choral*. 9.00 *Choral*. 9.05 *Choral*. 9.10 *Choral*. 9.15 *Choral*. 9.20 *Choral*. 9.25 *Choral*. 9.30 *Choral*. 9.35 *Choral*. 9.40 *Choral*. 9.45 *Choral*. 9.50 *Choral*. 9.55 *Choral*. 10.00 *Choral*. 10.05 *Choral*. 10.10 *Choral*. 10.15 *Choral*. 10.20 *Choral*. 10.25 *Choral*. 10.30 *Choral*. 10.35 *Choral*. 10.40 *Choral*. 10.45 *Choral*. 10.50 *Choral*. 10.55 *Choral*. 11.00 *Choral*. 11.05 *Choral*. 11.10 *Choral*. 11.15 *Choral*. 11.20 *Choral*. 11.25 *Choral*. 11.30 *Choral*. 11.35 *Choral*. 11.40 *Choral*. 11.45 *Choral*. 11.50 *Choral*. 11.55 *Choral*. 12.00 *Choral*. 12.05 *Choral*. 12.10 *Choral*. 12.15 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**By Craig Seton**

The two boys, together with a striking miner's son, who escaped with a broken leg, were picking coal for sale to pensioners to raise pocket money. There have now been five "picking" deaths in Yorkshire since the strike began and in the North-east a striking miner died when an exposed coal outcrop he was working on



**Continued from page 1**

100 D. 1. 1. 3. 2

Continued from page 1

ticket for the cheapest cruise available to take me to the West and America."

"What we really need", to the level of charisma, t

mate". He does not attract vast crowds, he tries to elevate his pleasant and easy manner concept.

**Alan Hamilton**

## Today's events

**The Times Crosswo**

rd Puzzle No 16,591

5	6	7	8
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attends a reception on the Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art exhibition *British Museum, 12.50.*  
The Duke and Duchess of Kent attend a reception at the Imperial

<b>Roads</b>	<b>The papers</b>
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**A complex low pressure :**

London, SE, central S England.  
Anglia, E, W Midlands: Sunny period

and later, wind variable decreasing light or moderate; max 9C (48F).  
Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Becoming cloudy, occas



**The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,591**



5. Emphasize what the town (10).

ment must be signed by a tutor and presented at a post office with one passport sized photograph. To qualify someone must be at least 17

**Wales and West: M4:** One lane only operating between junctions 2

Information supplied by the AA.

## The papers

**Christmas postage is now on sale at all post offices.**

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## **Anniversaries**

Channel Islands, SW England,  
Wales: Becoming cloudy, occas.

**Sun rises:** 7.29am **Sun sets:** 4.04pm

4105 1004

Around	
Sum	Rate

**TODAY**

**Britain**

British Rail's cheap 'inter-city saver' fares will be available over the Christmas period again for the first time since 1985.

Yugoslavia Ddr	300.00	280.00
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Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Magritte, Surrealist painter, Le  
sines, Belgium, 1898.  
Dorothy Maynor Russell, composer

- Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.
- The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been changed from "Some cards" to "All cards" to reflect the fact that all cards are now valid.

**New Moon: tomorrow.**

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	in	in	C	F	
Scarboro	2.9	-	7	45	sunny
Bridlington	1.4	-	7	45	cloudy

Buenos Aires	s	8	45	Jo'burg		2	47
Budapest	c	7	45	Karachi	s	28	88
Buen Aires*	c	28	79	Las Palmas	s	23	73
Cairo	s	24	75	Lisbon	f	18	64
Cape Tn	f	19	68	Locarno	s	9	41
Chennai	c	18	68	L. Amstel	s	12	42

	hrs	in	C	F	ratio
Guernsey	0.2	.16	13	55	ratio
Softshell	0.2	.37	12	64	ratio

Paris	8	11	52	Vancouver	9
Peking				Venice	11
Perth	8	24	75	Vienna	A
Prague	C	2	38	Warsaw	D
Rijeka		4	38	Washington	

experienced than earlier versions for educational purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Chicago*	1	2	35	Luxemburg	r	6	42
Gr'church*	a	17	63	Madrid	a	13	55

Rhodes	1	21	70	Westminster	9	16
Riyadh	5	24	75	Zurich	1	7
Rio de Jan*	0	22	72			